VOLUME 27.

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WASHINGTON.

The New Currency Bill Passed by the Senate.

It Will Be Taken Up and Passed by the House To-Day.

Full Text of the Bill as Amended in Committee.

The House Puts Its Foot on Civil-Service Referm.

An Appropriation Refused by a Vote of 108 to 48. The old Chectaw Fund Allowed in

an Appropriation Bill. Rumored Reconciliation of Gen. Grant and Senator Schurz.

Senator Clayton Working Against the Arkansas Judicial Bill

THE CURRENCY BILL.

WANTED

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BRDAL GITS

OLL SUSSEMM

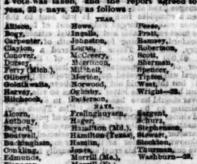
LAND BOOTING

LAND BOOT

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874-TWELVE PAGES.

There is one other reason apparent for which he desires the defeat of the measure, namets to keep in omee the corrupt Judge Story, who, like the Marshal, would lose his occupation by the en-

Committee on Commerce, in reporting the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, recommend the insertion of the following items: Twenty-five thousand dollars for the improvement of the Detroit River; \$25,000 for the Chattahoochee and Fint Rivers, Georgia. The Committee



Instant an NUMBER 294

FOREIGN.

New Proposition by the Repub licans in France.

They Will Declare a Republic and Dissolve the Assembly.

Bembastic Utterances of a Fighting Editor and His Staff.

Further Disorderly Scenes at the Parliamentary

The American Pilgrims Praised for Thei Zeal and Courage.

of Custom Work TOP BUGGIES, riday's Sale. Second-Hand,
Chamber Sets, Cottage Sets,
nits, Hair Cloth Parler Buits,
Sideboards, Rockasses, Rerousels and Wool Carpets, Exd Oak Harts, Tables, Stands,
newal Morehandles, Alan See t CO., 84 and 88 Randolph et. McELLIGOTT. Harnesses, on the light of June, of the Orwald House, on the Halved Stock Tarks.

McELLIFOTT, Austiness.

BUTTI S& CO. ATURDAY SALE. niture and Pianon, and Hounchold Goods, and Carpets, &c., 1590'clock, at our Salesroom

NORTH SIDE

ELLINGS & LOTS COLN-AV.,

MA. A. BUTTERS & CO., actionsers, 105 East Madison

promising young truting marse of promising young truting marse filler foal, I year old. This last year for \$5,000. Some one at time of sale.

UTTERS & CO., Audiences.

GORE & CO.,

UCTION, une 13, at 9 o'clock. Arguments Against the Proposed Measure.

Figures in Opposition to Those Presented in Congress.

The Demands of the Frontier for MiliduneHedtary Protection or well

o the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: SIB: The following is cut from the regula

Sin: The following is cut from the regular proceedings of the Lower House of Congress on the 28th day of May:

The House then took up the bill for the gradual reduction of the army.

Mr. Coburn explained and advocated it, and he dissevered, on the part of the Committee on Military Afhabra, any feeling of hostility to the army but his own. His judgment was, that the reduction provided for in the pending bill was not sufficient. He shought they could get along with an army of 20,000 as well as with 80,000, the main work of the army being to take care of the Indian frontier. He estimated the saving to the Bovernment by the passage of the bill at about \$7,000,800.

on its head the wrath of the House of Military Affairs? I hope the wires reported bim; and, if he really does

But it is not at Mr. Coburn's feelings I am so and astonished, at as his figures. He says the faction of seven regiments in the army will rable gentleman bases his estimate, but inly is in error. I have caused to be d a full table of the cost of maintaining of a regiment of infantry for a year. Here it is :

TOR SOIL SITTING STATE OF SECURITY OF THE PARTY OF	31
Commissioned officers	520
Enlisted men	1
One Colonel \$ 3,500,00	27.
One Lieutenant-Colonel 3,000.00	MUGI
One Masor 2,500,00	DGCW
Ten Captains, at \$1,800 each 18,000.00	12 GOF
Adjutant and Quartermaster, at	12000
\$1,600 cach	296
each 1K.000.00	PEREN
Right Second Lieutenants, at \$1,400	1
each	4000
Four U. C. S. at \$270 each 1,080,00	10 01
One Chief Musician	MIT SIL
Forty Sergeants, at \$252 each. 2,520.00 Perty Sergeants, at \$204 each. 8,160.00	THE CO.
Forty Corporals, at \$180 each 7,200.00	Jan.
Four hundred and twenty-five pri-	1850
vates, at \$150 each 65,300.00	9907
-Marine 1 601 20 5777097 501 1 500 149,7	80.00
erral a manne and Forage, or man year	DOME .
for bedding for 520 men, 371/2 tons of straw, at \$5 per ton\$ 187.00	MESSAGE.
For field and staff, grain and hay	or other
for 9 horses, at \$50 per month 600,00	Chicago and
	87.00
Puel.	
From Sept. 1 to April 30, 1,253 cords of wood, at \$0.50 per cord.\$11,903.50	
From May 1 to Aug. 31, 305 cords	and a
of wood, at \$9,50 per cord 2,897,50	S SECTION .
14,8	01.00
Subsistence.	0.11
For 520 men, at \$5 per month each .\$37,440.00	
Bate for this od of beclething, words of the field	40.00
For 520 men, at \$61,15 average, per	DE M
year\$31,798,00	20
31.7	98.00
Repairs.	3
Quarters and barracks \$ 2,500.00	00.00
web detrill out to Equipage of his agoing	1100
Wear and tear during year \$ 1,000.00	aria.
	90.00

ost of maintaining five for the same would be 1,556,660. It costs about 33 per cent more per suum to keep up regiments of cavalry and ar-lery than it does to maintain and equipments, such as harnesses for batteries, saddles for troopers, &c. If, then, we add a third to the above estimate, we have: for a reg-iment of cavalry, \$346,351; and for a regiment of artillery, \$346,351.

of artillery, \$346,351.
THE ACCOUNT WOULD THEN STAND:
Seved the United States by Coburn's Mil,
the cost of minimining five regiments of
infantry.
Ditto one regiment of cavalry.

346,351
Ditto one regiment of artillery.

846,851

perceive no necessity for applying the pruning-mife to the army, which is new baraly adequate for the efficient performance of the many duties assigned it, on our extensive frontiers and else-where. The present clickings of the telegraph

serving of the most serious consideration:

Gen. Whispile, Washington, D. C. :

Gen. Terry notifies that hortile Stout entered the Bohemian settlement near the Ponce Agency, in the Niohrars Valley, resterday, and are killing and driving off the stock. Additional troops have been sent from Fort Randall to the relief of the settlers, who are absuloning their homes, and coming in to the small infantry detachment now stationed there. He smootelegraphs that 500 Stoux warriors have left the Cheyenna Agency to attack the Recs. Word has been sent to Gen. Custor to lay close for them, and drive them hack, and, if necessary, attach them.

Additional reports from Still say that the Commences and Klowas are on their reservations, and are very warrine in their actions. Trouble is feared, appellally smang the border settlements of Texas.

general indian war would do much toward disaousing the public mind of such a suicidal course,
and showing what insufficient protection is exeroised at present by the Government over the
frontier sections. The entire army yould be inadequate to the task of guarding such an immense extent of teritory against swill, unscrupplous foe, armed and trained at the Government expense.

AR REMETE'S EXMANS.

In the debate of the 28th of Max, will bear repetition: He protected spainst the proposed reduction, in behalf of the frontier actiements,
to which military protection was an absolute
necessity; and hequided Gen. Sherman's expression, that he would rather see all the first t wonty
pages of the Army Register form out, and all the
higher efficiers abolished, than see one infantry
regiment distanced. But, if these constant abtempts to interfere with the organization were
to be seep mp, no officer of spart and uniture
would desire to remain in the army,
and Congress had better abolish lift at
once, and leb the indians take possession of
the Indians by settain members of Congress,
he ridiculed them, and characterized the Indians
as a cowardly, depredating, breech-clout-wearing
set of thieves and scoundrels. He secuted the
idea of controlling the Indians by means of the
Peace Commissioners, who were, perspay Christian, God-loving, God-fearing men. He did not
dany that; but these qualifications were not such
as to enable them to control the Indians. A man
should have some practical adaptation to the
purpose to which he is put, They were told in
Serpture that Nebuchadnezzar ate grass; but
he had never heard that he had become fit for
best, or that he would have made a good milch
cow.

Our settlers of to-day are spread over a
greater extent of, and more dangerous, frontier
than at any previous period of the country. The
massacre of the settler's in Munescott does not
date so far beck that it is out of memory. That
appaling and bloody estastrophe should in itself
be

date so far buck that it is out of memory. That appalling and bloody estastrophe should in itself be

A WARNING FOR ALL TITE.

Our frontiers of to-day are not much better protected than they were in these days, taking into consideration the great extent of territory to be guarded.

The ragiments stationed down South, and in some of the other States, are often instanced to show that dur present army is too large, but these regiments have already performed excellent service during. Ru-Klux excitements, and have done and are doing good veryos by their presence and aid in assisting the Gollectors of luternal Revenue in collecting taxes and overhaaling illicit distilleries. The treops have frequently been called to perform this duty even where it was apparent that peace, good order, and the laws were in full operation. This was the case in the City of Brookryn is the years 1869-70, in which city as many as 1,200 regular froots were concentrated to assist and protect the Internal Revenue officers in the demolition of numerous illicit distilleries.

In the recent turbulent and snarchical state of affairs in Arkansas, the regulars behaved with great good sones, because, after being fired at by the mob; they did not return the fire, and were praiseworthilly handled by their officers. In the debate on the army bill May 28, Mr. Hawley, in referring to these disturbances, paid a high compliment to Capt. Rose and his company, and said that "It would be better for the Government to pay the whole expenses of the army for one year rather than not have arisen would have been held up as a National reproach."

Whenever the regular troops have been brought in contact with the people they have arisen would have been held up as a National reproach."

Whenever the regular troops have been brought in contact with the people they have arisen would have clearly shown themselves in full rapport with them; that is, as far as their duty would permit. Our little army may always be relied on to do what their duty and the Government demand. W

•

the head of military establishment, an excimates for the coming year were named at nearly \$35,000,000; and the impression throughout the country is, that it costs that amount for the army proper. This had often elicited the observation in Congress and the country that \$35,000,000 was an enormous sum for the support of an army of but 30,000 men, which would be over \$1,000 a man. The General said that also truth of the matter was, that the cost of the army was \$12,500,000 for pay, mileage, and ordinary grapeness of the General and staff, Signal Corps, Corps of Engineers, Ordnance Department, ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery, twenty-five of infantry and Indian scouts, one band, and miscallaneous. The subsistence amounts to about \$3,000,000 for regular supplies, 500,000 for incidentials, \$1,300,000 for horses for cavalry and artillery, \$500,000 for army transportation, \$4,500,000 for clothing and equippage, \$1,700,000 for the Medical Department, \$225,000 and \$200,000 for preservation of slothing and contingencies, making for the above items about \$18,000,000. In addition to thin, \$5,000,000 is added for the Military Academy, construction of hospitals, matical constructions. The General remarked, as seen above, that the army irransportation costs \$4,000,000 sinually, and a large share of this west for the amy all non-combatant members, and increasing its effective force to 30,000 men, the

After this purchase, I lost all further interest in the sale of his sire, and made no claim for him under my hid. And so long as i have the young buil, with all his merita, I have no feeling as to who secured his sire, provided he remains in this country.

My bid of \$10,000 for the bull was a deliberate one, after a month's reflection. The bid of \$13,900 was made under the circumstances; and if I had a little more time, I am confident I could have formed a combination that would have warranted me in bidding store \$15,000.

The Hockford Libel.

The Hockford Libel.

From the Minnapolic (Minn) Tribune.

The champion libeller, diar, and scandalmonger of the United States—the Chicago Times is caught an a trap of its own setting. It published a fortnight ago, in iss fitthy type, an infamons rethort implicating Lisut.—Gov. Early's daughter and mas Grawford, inaking its allegations assumes in definite. Thundes great sensation throughout Illinois; and the next day Crawford and Early began suits against the Times, disiming each \$50,000. The story proved not only without foundation, but there was nothing of intimacy as the relations existing between the parties on which jealous suspicion could rest it.

A week afterwards the Times published an elaborate retraction, expening the whole story as a vicious fabrication from beginning to end, and declaring that the letters on which it had based its confidence were forgories. How this excuses the Times in any degree, it is difficult to transgine. The story was one which no decont newspaper would admit to its columns, even if the editor knew it to be true. Thousands, in all parts of the West, will rejoic that the common defamer and beauter has been caught at last, and will hope to see the proprietor convicted of libel and compelled to pay over the full amount of damages.

From the Winna (Wasa) Republican.

The infamous letter from Rockford, Ill., concerning Mr. Crawford and a daughter of Lieut.—Gov. Jarly, of that place, which was published in the Cheago Times of May 37, the result of which sas a notion of the ones respectable and influential citizens of the most respectable and influential citizens of the course of the most respectable and influential citizens of the course of the last of the course of the co

Throughout the experiment Mr. L. has smoked the allowance of cigars—three or four a day—to which he has been accustomed for years, so that his experiment did not include the effects of the use or diamse of tobacco. He still follows his diet, and thinks he will get down to 182 pounds. He is going to Colorado this week, and his friends will await with interest his report on his return.

The first of the control of the cont

in the platform. The men selected to go before the people for the various offices are, in minny respects, excellent. The first man, Mr. White, will probably be dropped by the State Committee when some diagreeable facts in his carear are brought to the attention of the State. A Beform movement cannot afford to support a man against whom there is even the shadow of a stain. There is a shadow on the record of Mr. White, and the easiest way to convince the people of the earnestness of those engaged in the work is to remove his name from the ticket, and substitute that of some man pre-eminent alike for ability and housesty. Mr. F. O. Johnson, of New Albany, would be such a man, and was very favorably mentioned for the place by the delegates. Against the other gentlemen selected no one can raise a breath of suspicion. They are generally apoken of as citizine of constituous honesty and capacity, and beyond that there need be no question.

From the Terre Hauts (Ind.) Gazette, and a discontent with the present order of things. The times are hard; the products of labor are unevenly distributed; some men, foll they ever so hard, grow daily poorer, while others easily grow not, corruption abounds; these things and more have been the cause of the wide-spread dissatisfaction at present pervading all the industrial classes, and no more to be denied than the existence of the colar system. Present parties, have utterly failed, so far, to afford any relief. Impressed with that belief, and in the hope that a new organization might accomplish is much-medied referred, the products of the wide-spread dissatisfaction at the collarations of the Convention; but, vastly more from their bones all over the State, when they been of what was was done will be briterly disappointed. The Convention was a missrable failure. Por this 'result we do not think the originators are responsible, Many interested to persons, all over the State, when they have been the same need of referrer; corruption yet runs not and if heart ysupport to the account of

licions and contemptuous scorn which the rougher American displays against everything which he can dispose of with the word "Dutch."

For paper-money, sgains the protection of home industry, and for temperance and Sanday laws!—this is the brief summary of the whole farmers platform. We certainly need not say it our readers that we spit on such a platform. No man who is capable of reasoning will betieve that any person—even if he awere it with a hundred oaths—who asserts the Germans will accept such a monstreatty of a platform acts from honest conviction and upon reasonable cause. For he would attribute to the Germans nothing less than the allowing themselves to be struck in the face, the declaring all their honest and aincer convictions a lie and a swindle, and the placing themselves meekly under the slave-whip of fanatical water-muckers!

In our opinion, the practical significance of the Farmers Convention is, that the new party will draw its main support from the Republican party, and thereby so seaten if that's reasonable opposition party, coinciding with the just riews and demands of the hiberal-minded degmans, can obtain a plurality vote in the State, The Democratic party organization should consider itself called upon to take the hitiative in the organization of such a party. Let the Democratic State Control Committee issue a call for a meeting of all those independent and honest-minded citizens of the State who are ack of corrupt Republican rule,—who wish to see the honor, the good name, and the welfare of the nation preserved by the speedlest and distinctly set forth, so that all disputes and who regard with disguest the naworthy restraints upon trade and conscience imposed by temperance laws of all kinds. If, in the call for the Convention, its arms and objects are those clearly and distinctly set forth, so that all disputes and quibbles may be avoided, such a convention can and will organize a party, weakened by the defection of a great number of farmers. The Democratic State Committee need not fear p

Another German View.

From the Chicago Free-Press will, with us, see in this pistform a significant step toward improvement, even if the leading lesses are in part not touched on, in part not freshed with the clearness and decisiveness contoursy in Germany. The inclination to "compromises" is very highly developed in our Anglo-American cousin, and hence it is that he times! gives to the compromise as dark and ambiguous a phraseology as possible, in the hope of gaining votes thereby. This unpleasant indefiniteness does not suit us; but, so long as nothing better can be offered us, we must declare the platform of the Farmers' Convention "the best in the market."

A Grasshopper Gremation.

A Grasshopper Oremation.

A Grasshopper Oremation of the Farmers' Convention "the best in the market."

A Grasshopper Oremation.

Our Brown County correspondent, S. Wisniowski, furnishes us some interesting and valuable information as to the methods resorted to in Eastern Europe for the destruction of grasshoppers, and some pregnant suggestions as to the best means of ridding our own frontiers of these pears. The mode adopted in Bastern Europe is a very simple one, and we see no reason why it should not be equally efficacious here. It is to drive the young brood of hoppers into shallow trenches and fields covered with litter, which, being set on fire, the pears are consumed by the million. He wonches for the fact that the grasshoppers are easily driven into the fire, and if all the settlers in the grasshopper-burdened regions of this Stat and Lowa were to set themselves, vigorously to wark in this way it would seem practicable to rid themselves of these unwelcome visitors in the manner stated, previded they shall not have already flown before a programme for y general St. Bartholomew of locusts could be carried into effect. But, in

semment with the property of the drosses was to desemment with the property of the drosses was to dethe order upon the Commissary. He steen separate of the
color special color was to see the color of the color

at a leap to the independent communities of Apostolical times. It may be doubted, indeed, whether the momentum right conferred will be exercised by the parishes in the immediate future. Orthodox Catholice side with the priesta, and will be in no hurry to elect pastors, while such a procedure is denounced as heretical by the Poper unorthodox Catholice, on the other hand, are too indifferent to care at all about the existence of priests. In the course of time, however, it is expected both parties will find it advisable to profit by the privileges newly vested in them. If osthodox people are once made to realize that the Pope has lost his power in this counter that

NEBRASHA

The Civil Rights Sketch of Joh

MORNING

The reunion of Aboli-haif-past 8 o'clock, ye Union Park Congregation hour was spent in five-of time which caused : part of many of the whom wanted lifteen mi

THE ABOLI

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Paper on the Work

Letters from Amasa

Short Speeches

Resolutions in Rela

Hawley as

Reminis

Mr. Cushing, of Quir

Mr. Beecher undertook of the property of the p

The Committee recom a monument to the mot loy, and the following re loy, and the following ree

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Lovejoy, the first marryr to
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sepecially in desiense of the gratry, the freedom of the prastry, the freedom of the freedom
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THE ABOLITIONISTS. closing Day of the Reunion.

> Paper on the Work of the American Missionary Society.

Letters from Amasa Walker, C. M Hawley and Others.

short Speeches and Personal Reminiscences. at an a

Resolutions in Relation to Lovejoy's Monument.

The Civil Rights Bill-Votes of Thanks.

Sketch of John P. Hale.

MORNING SESSION.

GENERAL BUSINESS. The runion of Abolitiontists reconvened at half-past 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the Union Park Congregational Church. The first how was spent in five-minute speeches, a length of time which caused much grumbling on the part of many of the members, almost all of whom wanted lifteen uninutes at least in which to relate their experiences. The little misunder-randing caused quite a warm discussion, and sine sharp sparring occurred, which, however, the good sense and firmness of the President fromed down.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES. Mr. Cushing, of Quincy, Ill., related his experience, when arrested for aiding in the escape of fagitive slaves. He drew a vivid picture of his trial at Joliet, Ill., and his final triumphal

M. M. French, a colored man, stated that he had been longing for the present opportunity. He was in the insurrection in Kansas, where he sided all he could. He had a little money, and bought \$4,000 worth of his own family. As soon as his money gave out, he went to Cincinnati, and aided running slaves over the Underground Esilway. The last payment he made was \$2,250

for his wife and children.

Mr. Briggs, of Rockford, formerly of Vermont, thought that he was one of the oldest Abolition-lets present. He was one of the Old-Guard Lab-erty men, and he came to the meeting to speak M. a right. He mentioned the name of Judge Harrington as one especially worthy of the re-spect of the meeting. The Judge had told a stateowner who offered a bill of sale as a proof
of his ownership of a slave, that he wanted a
bill of sale signed by the God in Heaven before
he could lay claim to a human being.
Mr. Burley stated that the name of Thomas-

Mr. Burley etated that the name of Thomas-Garrett, of Wilmington, should be associated with that of Levi Coffin. Mr. Garrett at one time lost the bulk of his property by an order of the Courst, and the Sheriff in serving the execution, teld him that he hoped that would be a lesson to him not to sid in the escape of slaves. To him Mr. Garrett replied that if the Sheriff could tell him where he could supply food to, or in any way help a slave, he would immediately go and do it.

Mr. Talcott stated that he was born an Abolikonist some seventy-seven years ago. He had

Mr. Talcott stated that he was born an Abolitionist some seventy-seven years ago. He had helped flow. Beveridge at the underground railsered. He once told some lawyers that he had broken the Fugitive act knowingly and intentionally, but he was never molested nor disturbed. This was in old Washington County, New York State. He wanted the old and young Abolitionists, like John Brown's soul, to keep marching on. We wanted to see them all become promoters of temperature and the abolishment of

Mr. Clark, of Oberlin, stated that in the days Mr. Clark, of Oberlin, stated that in the days of trouble prayer was the mainstay of the Abolitionists. Of course they kept their powder dry, but at the same time they never failed to look to God for assistance. The speaker referred to an occasion on which he was inspired of God at a meeting and was enabled to so speak on the subject of elawary that several slaveholders went home and got rid of their slaves.

Mr. Poole, of Michigan, stated that he did not know whether it made any difference if he were the youngest or oldest Abolitionist. It was enough for him that he was and always had been one.

enough for him that he was and always had been one.

Mr. Beecher undertook to make a defense of Dr. Lyman Beecher and Lane Seminary. He said that unjust statements had been made regarding his venerable father, now in his graye, and read several selections from a book, which did not seem to interest the audience.

Judge Waite stated that previous to 1844 there was no Anti-Slavery movement in Illinois. At that time Dr. Eads thought that the law concerning harboring and secreting alaves should have a very liberal construction. Dr. Eads, in harboring slaves, got into many difficulties. He was indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced to a fine of \$400. He appealed the case and died before a final decision was reached. A requisition was got for Eads' arrest and removal to Missouri, and he had to fly for his life.

The Chairman announced that the subscription in aid of Jonathan Walker, the man with the branded hand, amounted to \$65.90, and, on motion, the sum was ordered to he forwarded to him. Mr. Edward Turner, of Quincy, Ill., gave the account of his interview with Dr. Eads, who, he stated, was not a public man. Dr. Eads never succeeded in saving a slave. The only time he attempted to save one he ran, accidentally, into the hands of the slave-catchers. This caused his arrest, conviction, and fine of \$500, which was paid by his Abolition friends.

THE FIRST ANTI-SLAVERY CHURCH.

A latter was sent by C. H. Holden, of this city, to show that the Secoud Baptist Church (or the Tabernacle) was the first Anti-Slavery church in Chicago. The Tabernacle, he held, was organized and J. 1843; the First Congregational in May, 1851. In the declaration of the principles of the Tabernacle in or celeration, or treatment of each other as brothers and sisters."

"Wealth, position, or color shall not prejudice our minds and feelings in our estimation, or treatment of each other as brothers and sisters."

In May, 1864, the church sent its letter of application for memberehip the Fox River Association for memberehip the Fox River Associ

immensity was surprising editor. The area of one rea. The material which in appearance and solid-in appearance and solid-in a fall of rain the night or of water lay upon the is was so highly impreyed the solid in the solid in

m in England is no purmates of population by very nearly as accurate tion of the census. The population because the control of the census. The population roe of the owns and districts. The year, 1874, is therefore d. It is supposed that d and Wales is 28,046,609 since the remains of 1871; an increase of 10,750s; decrease of 10,750s; decrease of 10,951. Kingdom, excluding the mol islands, which are to be a limited to the mol was been limited to the move mumbering more with that of the same ow inhabitants to the interest of the centre of the aggregate

tion, and in it they said:

In presenting ourselves we wish the Association to understand our sentiments in full upon that question which now agitates the Church, and in pursuance of which the church has unanimously adopted the following:

has the worth the universe is a great sin in the sight of field, and while we view it as such we will not invite to car pulpit or communiton those who advocate or justify, from civil policy or the Rible, the principles or practice of slavery.

tit, from evil policy or the Bible, the principles or practice of alavery.

Lovejoy's Monument.

The Committee recommended the erection of a monument to the memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy, and the following resolution was adopted:

Received. That this Reunien recommend the erection of a monument to the memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy, and the following resolution was adopted:

Received. That this Reunien recommend the erection of a monument to the memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy, the first martyr to the cause of liberty in its cause with alavery, and that whereas he died more specially in defense of the great right of a free country, the freedom of the press, we believe that this say should be achmitted into the hands of the makes of the first say should be achmitted into the hands of the makes of the first say should be achmitted into the hands of the makes of the first say should be achmitted into the hands of the passes undertake to do will be done, we confidently have the true in their hands; that to the carrying of this object the Reunion do appoint the following of the object the Reunion of a propint the following of the object the Reunion of a propint the following of the object the Reunion of a propint the following of the object the Reunion of a propint the following resolution was adopted:

Review Shuman, Mr. Willard. Herman Raster, the Revision of the object of the memory of Benjamin Lundy, the places of the Anti-Slavery cause, believing that the following resolution was adopted:

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Mr. Lyman for the use of his room, at No. 109 Dearborn street; the daily press for their full reports of the proceedings and fair and kind treatment of the reunion editorially; the brotheren who came from a distance to add interest to the gathering; those who prepared hiographies, sketches, and addresses to be added to the historical record of the country; and George W. Clarke, the singer.

Miss Lewis, the soprano of the church then sang "Tom Mission" in her usual excellent style, and was applanded.

Mr. Clarke announced that the Hutchinsone sent greetings of sympathy, and were sorry they were unable to be present.

MR. BOWEN,

of New York, desired to state some reminiscences of the good done to the cause by Arthur and Lewis Tappan. They both otood by Prudence Crandell in the work which she had undertaken. The result was that mob law was enacted in the Town of Canterbury, Conn., and the divelopment of the Messrs. Tappan had multiplied since. The speaker referred to the persecutions suffered by the Tappas, showing how their dwellings and atores were destroyed by Pro-Slavery roters. When the call was made for the Castle-Garden meeting there was one firm in New York who decided not to sign the document calling it, and that firm was Bowen & MeNamee, who stated that they sold their goods to the South and not their principles.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Assembled on a occasion so rich in recollections of mutual toll in the great struggle with American

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Assembled on an occasion so rich in recollections of mutual toil in the great struggle with American tyranny, but far richer in the mighty providences which gave us victory,

Essolved, That we give thanks to Aimighty God for the success which he gave to our efforts, although by terrible things in righteousness, and that we lived to see ours a land of impartial liberty.

Resolved, That we express for our old comrades in the great conflict who have gone to their reward our gesteful remembrance, our admiration for their heroic endeavors, and our undying affection, as for departed brothers and sisters; and we send the word of cheer, of congratulation, and affection to those who remain to thank God for the success of our efforts, and to witness for Him that those who dare to maintain the right against hostility and reproach will not lose their reward.

Resolved, Since the act of emancipation and subsequent with all other citizens of this country on an equality before the law, that it is the Christian duty of the people to conquest their prejudices by which the freedmen still are subject to the most serious and cruel disabilities and also to secure to them. by all proper

Resolved. Since the act of emancipation and subsequent constitutional provisions have placed the freedmen with all other citizens of this country on an equality before the law, that it is the Christian duty of the people to congast their prejudices by which the freedmen still are subject to the most serious and cruel disabilities, and also to secure to them, by all proper legal as well as moral means, the complete possession and enjoyment of all their civil and social rights. [Applause].

Resolved. That emancipation alone having but brought the slayess within the reach of other benefits, the obligations of honor, of gratitude, of humanity, patriotism, and religion bind not Christians alone, but the people of the whole country, to raise them up to intelligent, Christian citizenship. By their unpsid to fill, their wrongs, and their sufferings, in which the country was criminally implicated, by their valor in war, to which we appealed in distress, and by command of our common Deliverer, we urge and demand taufold greater endeavors for the educational and Christian elevation of that people.

Resolved. That we call on the redeemed country to cherish and transmit to other generations the spirit of liberty and justice which it cost so much foil and blood to revive and make ascendant, as vittal shmost of its life and future safety.

Resolved, That Z. Eastman, the Rev. H. L. Hammond, and Calvin De Wolf are hereby constituted a committee to superintend the publication of a memorial volume of this reunion, to contain a full record of its proceedings, and such other anti-Slavary biographies, incidents, and history as they may obtain and deem it advisable to publish; and they are authorized to arrange with the publishers of this book to obtain subscribers at a price not to exceed \$2.50 each volume, under such contract as they may be able to make.

RR. WEBSTER

stated that the matter of the resolutions lay very near his own heart. He felt that, in the matter of the great reform, they had not yet perfected the work when it re

work.

MR. J. H. FEE

thought that the work of the reunion would not
be complete until the shackle was shaken from
the foot of the last slave. The slaves wanted
not ofily the shackles shaken from them, but also
to be free to be treated as equals. They should
imitate Christ in this matter. The colored men
should be allowed to do everything which their
worth and virtue fitted them for. He hoped
they would not cease until every trace of proscription of the colored man was removed.

The Hampden students' choir here sang two
pieces. [Applause.]

the Abolition singer, addressed the meeting, stating that he had employed his power of song in the causes of temperance and abolition for the last forty years. He concluded by singing Burns' well-known song "A man's a man for

Burns' well-known song "A man's a man for a' that."

MR. WILLY
thought that it was not just for the American
Nation to free the States and then let them hunt
for themselves. The religious societies ought
to work for the elevation of the newly enfranchised race. If they were to be raised to the
level of their white brethren it would require
work on the part of all their well-wishers.

Mr. Grover thought that all should work together to attain this result. He suggested that
another Convention be held in Philadelphia, at
which the doings of the present Convention
might be presented in printed form.

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Willard, of New York, stated that the
leader of the Abolitionists in Spain had stated
to him that that body had to complain of the
apathy of their American brethren; which was
strikingly in contrast with the deep sympathy
they received from their brethren in Great Britain. He offered the following, which was
adopted:

Ecolized That we recommend the Abolitionists in

adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the Abolitionists in their various localities throughout the country to arrange for holding local reunions at such times and places as may be found advisable.

Mr. Willy presented the following, which were arrest to:

Mr. Willy presented the following, which were agreed to:

Resolved, That we recommend the approaching centennial Declaration of Independence as an appropriate occasion for celebrating extensively the great conflict and triumph in behalf of its important principles.

Resolved, That we sincerely thank the Committee who invited this reunion for the indefatigable efforts which they have made in preparing and conducting it to such successful and gratifying results.

The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That this reunion at Chicago in June, 1874, recommend the holding of annual national reunious of Abditionists in some central city of the country so long as Abolitionists of the past shall be alive.

Mr. Eastman moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a proper memorial resolution of Charles Sumner.

The motion was agreed to, and W. T. Allen, Mr. Clarke, and Dr. Blanchard were selected as the committee.

LETTERS.

The Secretary read the following letters:

The Secretary read the following letters:

LETTERS.

The Secretary read the following letters:

JOHN CROSS.

To the President of the Anti-Slavery Reunion, and
Dear Brithren, in Convention:

Being, by protracted illness of my wife, deprived of the pleasure of meeting you in Convention and participating with you in the festivities and thanksgiving of the occasion,
permit me to address you a few lines of encouragement, and take a brief retrospect of the
past by turning back a few pages in the history
of your beautiful prairie State and the wondrous
uity in which you are assembled.

In my first visit to Chicago, I well recollect
the fact that the claims for sympathy and compassion of 4,000,000 bleeding violans of tyranny
and list was a subject tabooad by all the
Christian churches in Chicago, and I was accosted and censured in the most public street in the
city, by an officaholder of one of its principal
churches, for having dared, while speaking from
their pulpit, slightly to overstep the boundary
prescribed by the session, in remembering those
that were "in bonds, as bound with them." I
well recollect, a few years later, seeting Elias
Robinson, for no crime but wearing the skin
whigh his Greator had given him, by the decision
of a Chicago magistrate, delivered up, in utter
disregard of God's prohibition, to the biped
bloodhounds from Missouri which were howling
on his track. Memory traces, with the distinctness of yesterday's events, the times when a
mob, armed with rifles and pitchforks, with
threats and violence, broke into my house, and,
in the presence of my unprotacted wife and
little children, seized and carried away
two women and three children, claimed to be
held as slaves in the State of Illinois. The
same mob afterward assaulted me (while traveling peacefully over the prairies) with rifles and
other deadly weapons, and for such outrages
was acquitted and justified by decisions of
Illinois courts, while I, on suspicion merely, of
the enormous crime "against the pace and dignity of the pepole of the State of Illinois of

was torn from the bosom of my dependent family and shut up like the vilest criminal in a common prison. Such was Himois jurisprudence; but God has given the nation a baptism of blood and Chicago a haptism of fire; and wills stricken and humbled under his terrible chastisement, let us acknowledge the justice of his infliction, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance. Most affectionately yours.

JOHN CROSS.

FARMINGTON In. June 4 1874 FARMINGTON, Ia., June 4, 1874.

JOHN RANKIN.

My. R. P. Derickson:

Dear Sir: After some delay, your letter of invitation to the reunion of old Anti-Slavery men reaches me at this place. After its reception I was taken suddenly with a dangerous and violent disease, so that I was prostrated in a few hours so low that I did not expect, to recover; but I am now up again. I am so prostrated that I fear I will not be able to attend your Convention. If I be able to attend your Convention. If I be able to attend, I will deliver an address containing sketches of my Anti-Slavery views and labors. I will send you some statements that you may use as you deem best, in case I be not able to attend your meeting.

My seriest thoughts on slavery ware against it. I viewed it as if operating on myself. How should I endure to be owned, bought, and sold, and driven at the pleasure of another? Thus, from my boyhood down to over Si years of age, I have always had within me an indwelling sympathy for all who suffer wrongfully. The Lord implanted that sympathetic principle within me so that I cannot avoid feeling for suffering innocence if I would. No one who has not felt it, can imagine the anguish of spirit that I have suffered in contemplating the cruellies inflicted upon slaves. Often, on heasing of the capture of fugitive slaves, I have felt such a depth of sadness that it seemed as if nothing could cheer me. The sympathetic nature that God gave me. and

it seemed as if nothing could cheer me. The sympathetic nature that God gave me, and sauctified by his grace, prompted me to all my Anti-Slavery action during more than sixty

my Anti-Slavery action during more than sixty years.

In my native State, Tenneseee, I opposed slavery.

In Kentucky, I preached openly against the sin of holding slaves. I had there a church large in numbers, and strongly Anti-Slavery, holding the doctrine of immediate Abolitionism. At that time, the Presbt terian ministers, with a few exceptions, were Abolitionists.

In Ohio, at Ripley, I labored forty-four years, during which time I published a series of letters on slavery both in a paper and book form. In various papers I published many articles against slavery.

various papers I published many articles against slavery.

I issued a call for a Convention, and procured the formation of the Western Tract and Book Society, for publishing tracts and books against slavery; and I collected the funds to put it in operation, and through it I published many tracts against slavery. In the Anti-Slavery cause I spent many years of gratuitous labor. I endured many-mobs, and passed through many dangers, and sheltered hundreds of fugitive slaves under my roof. By the good providence of God I passed all dangers undurt.

JOHN RANKIN.

EMPORIA, Kan., May 23, 1874.

THE SUBJOINED EXTRACTS THE SUBJOINED EXTRACTS
from a private letter were also read:
Our school (Fisk University) closed on the
28th of May, with very pleasant and interesting
examinations and other exercises. Students and
teachers are now scattered in various directions. examinations and other exercises. Students and teachers are now scattered in various directions, until September, when the next school-year opens. There is, however, a great and universal sadness and anxiety upon us who are teachers in regard to the coming year. Very many of our young people depend upon teaching through the vacation for means to go on with their studies. The number of those who can teach increases from year to year, and the demand for them has correspondingly increased.

But the excitement over the proposed Civillights bill has in affect, for the present, at least, closed the public schools, and very many who expected to enter upon the work of teaching at once have been informed that they will not be wanted. County Superintendents, to whom Prof. Spence has applied for schools, write him that there is very little prospects for schools this year, and that they cannot encourage any attempt to open them, for if the bill passes they cannot collect any of the school tax. This is especially true in Tennessee; and Mississippi gives very little encouragement, the overflow having been very disastrous. The bill demands only that which is right, but its passage will bring suffering and trial for the present; nevertheless, afterwards, we trust it will work the peaceable fruits of righteonsness.

Before the teachers of Fisk separated we decided to appeal to the churches for aid for the coming year for the more advanced students, whom we cannot bear to lose after the efforts so long put for the give them a thorough education.

Are there not difficent churches there (North)

cannot bear to lose after the efforts so long put forth to give them a thorough education.

Are there not difficent churches there (North) which would adopt for the coming year and raise \$50 to \$75 for his board and other expenses?

Norz—Those willing to contribute are requested to send their names or funds to the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Chicago.

OTHER LETTERS.

The Chairman mentioned the nature of a lot The Chairman mentioned the nature of a lot of correspondence which had been received by the Society.

The letter sent by the English Anti-Slavery Society, published yesterday, was read by the

Society, published yesterday, was read by the Secretary. Letters were also read from Prudence Cran-dall, A. Kenyon, and George W. Rowe. THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSO-

CIATION.

The following paper on the work of the American Missionary Association among the freedman was presented: The foundations of the American Missionary

Association were laid in troublous times, when a hearty recognition of the rights of colored men brought contumely and reproach, both in Church and State. ONE INCIDENT

may be worthy of present remembrance. On the 26th of August, 1839, a mysterious schooner was seen moving about the eastern shore of Long Island. She was boarded by a United States officer, and found to contain forty-two native Africans, and two Spaniards. The first had been stolen from their native land, and transhipped at Havana. They had risen upon their ensiavers, and taken possession of the schooner. The Spaniards claimed the protection of the United States Government, and, the restoration of the blacks as their slaves. A few earnest Abolitionists undertook the defense of the lacks. A decree of the United States District Court in Connecticut declared that these prisoners were born free, that they had been kidnapped and were now illegally held in custody. An ap-peal was taken by the U. S. District-Attorney

and the case was carried to Washington.

Here the "old man eloquent" came to their aid, as senior counsel. After a long and tedious trial, on the 9th day of March, 1841, he teletrial, on the 9th day of March, 1841, he telegraphed to Lewis Tappan, of New York. "The captives are free. . They are to be fdischarged from the costody of the Marshal, free." "Not unto us.—not unto us. . But thanks, thanks in the name of humanity, to you." To return these Africans to their native land, with missionaries, no part of whose support came from the products of unrequited toil, the Union Missionary Society was formed. This was merged in the American Missionary Association at its formation. The Western Evangelical Missionary Society, formed in 1843, and the Committee for the West India Mission became in like manner a part of the American Missionary Association.

In September 1946,

in like manner a part of the American Alissionary Association.

In September 1346,

A FEW CHRISTIAN ABOLITIONISTS,
wearied with the attempt to reform existing organizations, met at Albany, N. Y., and organized the American Missionary Association. Its distinguishing feature is seen in the declaration that "in collecting funds, in appointing officers, agents, and missionaries, and in selecting fields of labor, and conducting the missionary work (it would), endeavor particularly to discountenance slavery, by refusing to receive the known fruits of unrequited labor, or to welcome to its employment those who hold their fellow-beings as slaves."

That this statement of principles and mode of action should have created an antagonism between the new Society and almost all older missionary and benevolent organizations marks the prevailing sentiment of the time, even in Christian bodies, on the subject of slavery, and emphasizes the victory since accomplished.

OF THE NOBLE MEN.

who aided in the new organizations, or came at once to its aid, many have already gone to their revaird. Amos A. Phelps, William Jackson, Edward Weed, Theodore Wright, Charles Avery, and a few others saw the triumph only from afar, but died in Faith. David Thurston, Arthur Tappan, Charles D. Cleveland, and many others lived to hear the death-knell of American slavery, and then joined in songs of praise in the upper sanctuary. Some, among whom were Lawrence Branerd, Lewis Tappan, J. P. Williaton, Josiah Brewer, Samuel McFarland, and Joshna Leavitt, lived to render efficient aid in work for the Freedmen, and a few venerable men, such as William Goodell, Simeon J. Jocelyn, William E. Whiting, Julius F. LeMoyne, and Gerrat Smith, yet remain to counsel and aid in the work of lifting up

the ex-siaves from the degradation and ignorance entailed on them by oppression.

The American Missionary Association though the distinctively an Anti-Slavery organization, was recalled to the colored man, the country, or the Church, but as a duty to the slave, a tribute to Christianity, and a means to an and—the honor of God, and the highest good of the rece, both for time and sternity.

To his Broader score is probably due the fact that it alone of all the earlier Anti-Slavery organizations retains a vigorous existance, and is doing a great work. It embodies much office hold Abolition feeling, now happily curned toward the intellectual and moral culture of the freedman.

To his and the signal of the contend, it may not be improper to state that that excellent organizations, and latterly excitering it among the freedmen, as leaves for the healing of the nution, then an element of the Church of the

other sin.

THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY
in the slaveholding States began in the fall of 1848 by the appointment of the Rev. John G. Fee, a Kentuckian by birth, and the son of a slaveholder, as a home missionary, and the employment of an elder in his church as a colporteur to distribute Ribles and tracts among white and black, bond an free. Schools were commenced, in the success of which lay the beginnings of what has since become Berea College. In 1851, the Association commenced to preach an Anti-Slavery Gospel in North Carolina, and, in 1856, had seven missionaries engaged in the crisis contest of Kansas.

Thus did the Association endeavor to preach the Gospel in the South at every accessible point, peacefully when it could, under persecution if it must. Amidst mobs, imprisonment, scourgings, the missionaries continued to labor in the States named, until in 1859, immediately succeeding the John Brown raid, all its missionaries were expelled from Kentucky and North Carolina. In the latter State the Rev. Daniel Worth was indicated, imprisoned, and barely escaped with his life.

life.

10. 1860 the income of the Association was \$64,000, and its number of Home Missionaries and Colporteurs 116, mostly concentrated on the borders of the slaveholding States. Then followed the war, and chaplains and Christian soldiers become to a limited extent the teachers of the process of the state of the sta

lowed the war, and chaplains and Christian soldiers become to a limited extent the teachers of the negroes, who manifested a surprising thirst for knowledge.

THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC EFFORT for their relief and instruction was made by the American Missionary Association. Its Treasurer, the veteran Lewis Tappan, began the movement by a correspondence with Gen. Butler, whose celebrated proclamation, May 27, 1861, declaring the escaping fugitives contraband of war, gave them safety at Fortress Monroe, and prepared the way for relief and schools. Up to this time no encouragement was offered to the colored people who fied to our army lines. Many of the officers of the army sent them back to their masters; the policy of the Government was svowedly that of non-interference. Gen. Fremont's proclamation of emancipation bad been virtually annulled; but now the fugitives found refuge under the flag of the United States. Large numbers of them were gathered at Fortress Monroe and Hampton, nomeless and destitute. These facts becoming known, Mr. Tappan wrote to Gen. Butler, who welcomed any effort in their behalf. Missionaries and supplies of clothing were sent from New York, Sunday-schools and religious services were commenced in the house of an ex-President of the United States, and on the 17th of September, 1861, the first day school for the Freedmen was opened; taught by Mirs. Mary S. Peake, a Christian woman of color.

Here, then, on the coast where 241 years before the first stave-ship entered American waters, introducing an evil so fruitful of wee and blood to both races, a woman of the despised race, under the auspices of the American Missionaries to the era of barbarism then so soon to terminate.

the work of the Association has been mainly among the freedmen of the South. During the War its labors were welcomed by nearly all the commandants of the military posts. The Freedmen's Burean, created by an act of Congress, March 1885, and placed under the command of

commandants of the military posts. The Freedmen's Burean, created by an act of Congress, March, 1865, and placed under the command of Gen. O. O. Howard, gave a vigorous and sustained support to the educational work of the Association, and the Association, thus aided, had at one time over 500 persons, male and female, in its work for the ex-slaves.

It has occupied parts of all the late slaveholding States, seeking the physical comfort of the colored man, promoting industry, establishing common and higher schools, and now has seven chartered institutions, located in Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, preparing missionaries and teachers for guides and educators of their race.

In its work for the freedmen, and under its direction, there has been expeuded an aggregate of more than \$2.250,000, made up of benevolent contributions, grants from the Government, and the contributions of the people themselves. The Association has secured for the work of impartial education in the South property worth more than \$480,000, besides \$150,000 or \$200,000 surrendered to Trustees of institutions of individual schools. Stimulated by the success of their educational efforts, the State of Virginia has set apart for Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute the income of about \$100,000. Mississippi has given to Tougaloo \$10,000, and the State of Georgia to Atlanta, \$24,000.

Considering the disadvantages under which the colored people of the South have labored, too much can hardly be said of their readiness to receive instruction and co-operate with the efforts of their Northern friends to get for themselves, and secure for their fellows the advantages of education in letters. A notable example of this is the successful enterprise of the Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, under their teacher, Prof. G. L. White. More than \$75,000 has been earned by them for the erection of Jubilee Half, which, though primarily for the benefit of the colored people, will throw open its teachers for the colore

The work of the Association in the South is directly religious, as well as physical and educational. This is necessarily of slow growth. The organization of pure churches implies the existence of enlightened Christianity. This had first to be developed. Beligion there was indeed, but the warm gushing susceptible nature of the black, under the regime of slavery and deprived of all true culture, had fallen naturally under the influence of some of the most degrading superstitions and practices. Then, too, the impoverished condition of the ex-slave left him powerless to provide church buildings, so necessary for religions interests of any people, and especially of the blacks.

Thus is the ignorance, superstition and poverty of the ex-slaves, the Association has been compelled to do for them the work which the College Society, the Church Building Society and the Home Missionary Society are trying to do for the destitutions of the Northwest. This three-fold work is now pressing upon it. They must be educated, if we would save the South from barbarism and the control of the demagogue. They must be Christianized, or their

blessed.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The delegates met again at the hour named, Gen. Chetlain in the chair. The attendance was less than at any previous session.

SHORT SPEECHES. Mr. Talcott, of Bockton, said seven votes were originally cast for Birney in Winnebage County, but at the first election of Lincoln 88 per cent of the ballots were for him. He believed political

associations essential in addition to the work of the churches, to secure emancipation. MRS. SWISSHELM suggested that Mr. Babbitt be allowed to give an account of the circumstances attending the attack of a mob on him up in Minnesota. A delegate asked if the people were hot up

Mrs. Swisshelm said they were; they broke her press and threw her type into the water, and threatened her with the same fate if she did not

MR. GEORGE OSSITT. a blind man, related his experiences in Chicago at meetings in which Collins and Pinkerton par-ticipated. He was sent to prison for keeping a depot of the Underground Railway, having had seventy-four men and women there at one time. seventy-four men and women there at one time. At Ottawa he saw a manacled slave in charge of his owner. A meeting was held at Dr. Stont's office, and Mr. Warren said no jail in LaSalle County was strong enough to hold a negro. It was decided to rescue the slave, as they had no faith in Judge Caton, a pro-slavery man, and it was done. He and others were arrested and taken to Chicago, and after being locked up five months were sentenced to ten days more imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$200. John Wentworth proved a good friend to them, but only one Congregationalist visited them.

The first State called was that of Maine. Its representative stated that he began the work in 1836, and when he got into it he found there was no getting out. He at once saw that the truth ought not to be, under any circumstances, disregarded. Sixteen years hard toil in the State of Maine resulted in its complete organization, with a majority of \$9,000 votes for the Republican party, which has stood there ever since. When they began work, the old Democracy had a majority of several thousands, and the work lay before them of reducing this, and of introducing the great principles of temperance and liberty, the two great planks of the State of Maine Republican platform. The work in Maine had not the exciting influence of the fugitive elave business which other States nearer to the South felt. The whole coast of Maine was peopled with those who depended upon Southern South felt. The whole coast of matter was peopled with those who depended upon Southern trade for their livelihood, was dotted with Custom-Houses; but, in spite of all these difficulties, the Republicans gained the ascendancy.

The next States were

NEW HAMPSHIEE AND VERNONT.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT.

which were represented by Mr. Henry L. Slaton, of Chicago, who for two years since the fire had been engaged in educating the freedmen in Texas. He alluded to James Slaton, of South Woodstock, Vt., as one of the sloutest Abolitionists who ever lived. Although he was Sheriff of Windsor County, Vt., he took colored people to church with him and seated them in his pew. He spent forty-five years of his life and a large fortune in the cause. The speaker stated that the education of the colored people down South was a question which required immediate attention. What was waited was a system of compulsory education. To-day there was no free school in Texas worthy of the name, and there were there over 110,000 people who could neither read nor write, and this in face of the fact that Texas was admitted into the Union on the understanding that a free-school system should be guaranteed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The next State was Massachusetts, and another Chicago man appeared. A gentleman stated that he did not believe in Eastern States being represented by Western men. He believed that Chicago had enough speakers to run the Convention to the ground.

On motion, the previous resolution was reconsidered, and it was also decided to limit the speeches to five minutes each.

Dr. Hanson, of Milwaukee, stated that the most eventful time of his life was nine months he spent in working with the Vigilance Committee of Boston, and four years and a half passed

and above all, those Southern men was executed above thin, and plunged the nation in the Bed San blood for its overfirers, have lost a friend to genuine as to tell them the truth. Net with a spirit so large and lotty, so sender and forgiving, that he called all the people, North and South, both black and white, to it is asked the feelings of hatred and strife cagendered by the Way, and dwell together in the bonds of reconciliation and peace.

Mr. Wilson, of New York, an Abolitionist of the stream of the work done by the old Abolitionists, they could surpass it.

Of Adrian, Mich., said she was grateful to the Almighty Father for upbearing and leading the victory. When she looked over the meeting she felt a thousand-fold repaid for her journey. When she looked into the face of Brother Goodall and Brother Clarke she fails more than repaid, but she regretted that her sisters had so poorly responded to the call for the Convention. The speaker referred to Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret Chandler as the former of the first Anti-Slavery Society in Michigan. The women of these days paddled their own cance, and they intended to go on paddling it as long as there was any necessity. The speaker told of her dress ing up a trembling fugitive in her ann't colothes, flowing her black face, and taking her through the streats of Chicinnati where there were crowde of people on the hint for the girl. By din of a well-assumedy limp, the fugitive got to what her conductor thought to be assee place, but which she found subsequently was next door to the residence of the Chief of Chice, After keeping her in a surret for two weeks they were obliged to remove her. She gave a long account of the escape of the slave marked to the conductor thought to be asseed to the save mark door to the residence of the Chief of Police. After keeping her in a surret for two weeks they were obliged to remove her. She gave a long account of the escape of the disks the provision was at the right of the stream of the contest, to speak the provision was at the regret

Mr. Weibert, of Chicago, advocated the passage of a resolution more strongly indorsing the labors of the ladies, which he thought had been

Mr. Weibert, of Chicago, advocated the passage of a resolution more strongly indorsing the strong of a resolution more strongly indorsing the overlooked.

Mr. Charke sang the song "Clear the way "in its usual effective way."

It was announced that there would be a temperature more intensity in the Pist Expited Church Sanda, and Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Frances C. Blapper, Dr. Fee, and others.

Br. LOHD

Believed in abolition. He thought that the coloriod reason and the complete of the control of the complete of the coloriod reason and the co cause, co-opegating with the labors of others, whose names could be as worthily written, calls up facts and reminiscences in the history of the American contest which, if written, would throw a halo of light and glory around the heads and memories of many, though contrasted with the lustrous effulgence of that which surrounds the immortal deeds of Granville Share. William work

immortal deeds of Granville Sharp, Walland Wilberforce, and Thomas Clarkson.

My humble services in the same cause were not as prominent or as distinguished as those of your Committee, and many others in the Northwest; yet, allow me to say, I yield to none in my devotion to the cause and its

the control of the co

work in regard to them is but half accomplished. I have just returned from a journey through the late Slave States; and my mind is fearfully impressed with the great necessity of continued efforts in their behalf. Emancipation without ellightenment, without elevation and Christian eivilization, is no boon to them, and but a terrible calamity to the nation. Elevate them we must. It will be a long, difficult, ardnous work, but it must be done, or Anti-Slavery men had better have done nothing.

All the benevolent energies of this nation are required for this work; and if we regard our own peace and prosperity, we must concentrate

required for this work; and if we regard our own peace and prosperity, we must concentrate our energies on this work.

Such are my deep convictions, after having been over the ground and considered the facts.

Jamaica is rapidly descending to African barbarism, with her 490,000 blacks and 10,000 whites! Of this there is no doubt.

Now, then, while we rejoice in the achievements of the past, should we not feel the deep responsibilities of the present hour, and gird ourselves for the great struggle?

Hoping that your reunion will be found deeply interesting, and that good will be accomplished by it for the emancipated slave, I am sincerely yours,

NORTH BROOKFIELD, MASH, June 1, 1874.

NORTH BROOMPRID, Mass., June 1, 1874.

Other Committee of the Anti-Sizerry Reservice:
Gentlemen: four invitation to attend the Anti-Siavery Reservice.

The the Committee of the Anti-Sizerry Reservice:
Gentlemen: four invitation to attend the Anti-Siavery Remains is received. Thanks foryour kindness, but I am regretfully compelled to
say that I cannot be present at a meeting of such
signal interest and value as yours must be.

From those "martyr days," when a few faithful men and women spoke, and wrote, and prayed
for freedom, amidst ansers and mobs, and all
manner of social and sectarian preservition, and
a few men voted, at the cost of being ruled out of
all "healthy political organizations," to the time
when the emancipation proclamation sweet over
the land, borne on by press and pulpit, by
sword and bayones, how wonderful the change!

Burely it is the Divine order that, at last,

Ever the right comes upperment.

And ever is justice done,
and the veterans in this moral warfare who will
moet at your remnion can well say, one and all:
Mine eyes have essen the glory of the coming of the

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord!

From the time when William Lloyd Garrison sent out from his obscure garret in Boston his intense and solemn words, "The sins of this people are enough to make a marble status leap from its pedestal. I must and I will be heard. I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice," and was hunted in the streets like a felon, to the time when he helped raise the Stars and Stripes—the sacred symbol of liberty for all—over Fort Sumter; what a spiritual and political growth! We are no longer obliged to mix up with so-called "famatics" to hear the golden eloquence of Wendell Philips, but the popular platform is open for him all over the land. Gerrit Smith's sarame later years are not disturbed by the sneers and riots that once followed him, but he has wen love in place of fear, and honor instead of dishoor, by his generous kindness and his persistence in right and justice.

The abolition of slavery has not unbered in the millenium,—nobody supposed it would,—but it has wrought beneficent changes, lifting off the weary weight of crucity and procciption from the black man, and the degrading burden of pride and prejudice from the work.

May we bring over to the dates of our day the high lessons of fidelity, justice, and persistent our age learned in that memorable Auticiavery struggle, and apply them to the enfractuations of women and to other benefits of the cannot be otherwise. While we take vigilant care that black and white, poor and rich, man and women.

all over our land, have guarantee and proceedion.

HENRY HUMPHRIES.

A letter from Henry Humphries, Esq., of Briscol, Eng., was read by Mr. Eastman, who said he rished to preface the reading with some renarks. Mr. Humphries was a prominent merhant of that city in England, Bristol, celerated for the Orphans' Houses by Muller, and is the residence of the philanthropists Carlton, lobert Charlton, and George Thomas, the two atter Quakers, and members and Directors of he British Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. Humphries was early a great friend of our country in he great Rebellion, when we appreciated riends. When the knowledge of the great Chingo fire was sent by telegraph to England, Mr. Humphries was the first man to nead a subcription, and rouse his fellow-citizens and get up a public meeting, the result of which was the raising of \$11,000 sent to this city, in the time of its distress, where we now hold this reunion. He feared the report of that contribution was mixed up with the reports in geheral, and that the Bristol people never received an acknowledgment for that noble gift to Chicago.

My Dean Palency: I can hardly suppose a

My DEAR FRIED.

tter from so unpublic a man as myself will be
t much value upon so important an occasion as
as to which your letter and papers refer. I
m not a Bobert Chariton '(oh! that he were livag), and possess not his bappy faculty of coneying to the minds of others, either by pen
ar speech, that love of liberty and sympathy with
ar speech, that love of liberty and sympathy with veying to the minds of others, either by pon or speech, that love of liberty and sympathy with human suffering that was so deeply imbedded in his very soul! I dare not lay claim to that refinement, generosity, and zeal; that bright and cheerful Christianity which so marvelously moved his pure spirit, and touched so powerfully and tenderly the sympathetic chord in the hearts of those by whom he was surrounded. I cannot hope for aught like this, but this I can say, that not even Robert Charlton in his heart of hearts could feel more deeply than myself the debt of gratitude due to those noble men of your much-loved country for their sublime struggle in behalf of the enslaved and down-trodeen negroe. Nor could that good and great man, were he now living, feel more sincere delight than I do in the anticipated gathering on the 9th of June of the veterans of emancipation fresh as it were from the field of victory! I love your country, and all its noble aspirations; and most sincerely do I trust that the same moral force that removed the foul blot of slavery from your national escutcheon will suffice to stamp out from your midst anything that may still violate the national conscience. Both your country and mine have much to deplore,—mine, above all, the crying sin of drunkenness,—and it is only as our common Christianity enters thoroughly into the social fabric that we can hope as Anglothe crying sin of drunkenness,—and h is only as our common Christianity enters thoroughly into the social fabric that we can hope as Anglo-Saxons to bring the influence of our race bene-ficially to bear upon the "wide, wide world." Everyour faithful friend,—H. HUMPHRIES.— BRISTOL, England. May 22, 1874.

Baisrot, England, May 22, 1874.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.
The members were entertained from 4 until 6 in the lecture-room of the church by the Anti-Siavery ladies of Chicago, and spent the time very agreeably in fighting their battles over again, and getting acquainted with the present generation of reformers.

ion of reformers.

In the evening, the Hampton students gave a concert at the Union Park Church, the proceeds going to pay the expenses of the reunion.

JOHN P. HALE. The following paper on the life of John P. Hale, by Mr. Austin Willey, of Minnesota, was read Wednesday, but could not then be

Reviving again the reflections of the great conflict with slavery in the United States on this continent, in its early stages, we cannot and would not overlook the noble part acted in it by

OUR FAVORITE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, ohn P. Hale. His great heart and eloquent ips are still; but no grave of patriot or hero would we decorate with sweeter or more unfading flowers. Never did weary soldiers shout a gladder sloome to a reinforcement than we gave when

e entered the field.

It was dark. That haughty despotism had mployed all its powers for its own emolument, sined control of the National Government, and while the political, commercial, and religious cross of the country revolved in general harmony with its accuraced designs. The obsequious nation had been dragged into a barbarous war of conquest in its behalf, and the protection of territory against it, conquered for the very purpose of its expansion was nearly hopeless. "The whole head was sick, and the whole heart sairt."

who had toiled and sacrificed for ten years against slavery, had done a great work upon the public mind, but, as yet, the enthroned power of tyranny was unbroken, and hope for our country and its bleeding victims flickered dimly.

n the East, with the promise of approaching lay. Mr. Hale was elected a Representative to Congress in 1843, by the Democratic party; but, determined not to yield to the annextion of Texas, he anticipated rejection for the annext the superior than the superior the superior the superior than the super for the usual second term. Mr. Giddings remarked afterwards that, when Mr. Hale first entered the House, he noticed his firm, bold step, and said to himself, "There is a man the siaveholders cannot manage," and so indeed it proved. He took decided ground with Mr. Adams for the right of petition, and, seizing the right moment of the debate, he moved the previous question. previous question, forced a yea and nay vote, gave dodgers little chance to escape, and won the first victory over slavery.

he first victory over slavery.

He was nominated for re-election in 1844, but before the election, in the spring of 1845, Mr. Polk was elected, and the party in New Hamphies surrandered to annexation. Forthwith

before the election, in the spring of -1845, Mr. Polk was elected, and the party in New Hampshire surrendered to annexation. Forthwith

"It of the people of New Hampshire," saying that the measure was exclusively for slavery, and if they, desired to support it they must elect another man. His purpose was fixed. The party leaders met, struck his name from the ticket, and supplied the place with another. But a portion of the party refused to submit, and stood by Mr. Hale. The Liberty party also sustained him, and a fierce contest resulted in ne election. This itself was victory. Mr. Hale now left his seat in Congress, and went to the people with such masterly effect that, in spite of every possible effort against him, his enemies only lost ground, and there was again no election. Another trial still had the same result. So intense; was the interest in Washington that a slave-holding member of Congress declared he had forty as good negroes as ever hoed tobacco, but he would rather see every one of them a corpse on his plantation than have Hale succeed. The whole country—friends and foes of liberty—watched the struggle with deep concern.

But Mr. Hale had heen elected in Dover to the

the struggle with deep concern.

SENATOR.

But Mr. Hale had been elected in Dover to the
Legislature. There he was chosen Speaker;
then, by generous unlou of Whigs, Hale Deriocrats, and Liberty men, he was chosen Senator
in Congress for a full term. It was a triumphant victory! No event so important had occurred
in the history of the cause. The whole land feit
the electric shock... It was the first square, unequivocal issue with slavery at the ballot-box
which had been made; and it was in New
Hampshire, the South Carolina of the
North, which slave-holders said would
"bear anything." It rent party chains
just where they were supposed to be the strongest. It showed that there was yet hope for liberty in the people, and that it was after all
stronger than party. Party leaders all over the
land were dismayed, while slaveholders were
amazed, and anxiously read in it a fearful future. But

were in spired with new courage. They saw that it could be done. A State had emancipated steelf, and, under its gallant chieftain, stood in the lines of the free. It will ever stand as the most, honorable act in the history of New Hampshire,—that of all the States she led the country's redemption.

shir e,—that of all the States she led the country's redemption.

We can but listen again a moment to those elequent lips, now in the grave, to see the nobleness of his positions and catch their inspiration.

HE CLOSES A SPIECH
In the Legislature in 1846, thus:

I trust that our action will be such as favorably to commend itself to our future reflections, to coming generations, and to God. If this great evil of Slavery cannot be stayed, if the seeds of its further extension are to be sown, and we are to reap the fruits, as reap we must, my earnest prayer a that, in that day, my native State, New Hampshire, may stand erect and call God to witness that she is innocent of the sin. If the blood of agony must continue to flow from the lacerated bedies of, those held in bondage, may New Hampshire be uncontaininated by the guilt.

In a triumphant debate with Franklin Pierce, 1948 Mr. Hale said.

That honor is his, increased a hundred-fold by the gratitude and admiration of a free people.

Mr. Hale took his seat in Congress. The conflict had been going on in the House for several years, and now it is to be opened in the Senate. With no heart in sympathy, and the fierce legions of slavery watching their prey, determined to crush, perhaps assessinate, him; alone, calm, fearless, genial, he bears up his mighty trust,—the Leovidas of his country and its victims. No sublimer position was held at Yorktown or Gettysburg. His first speech was on the guitt and shame of the Mexican war, perpetrated entirely for the benefit of slavery. It made a powerful impression, and was complimented for ability even by his enemies. Soon he met the question of the annexation of Texas with slavery, and uncovered in a masterly manner the whole scheme of unmitigated guilt for the ascendancy of slavery over the liberties of the country. He was assailed by the votaries of oppression, but without effect. Boldly, gallantly he exposed the usurpations of the slave-power, his hearty good humor and courtesy protecting him. Never was

good humor and courtesy protecting him. Never was

THE POWER OF SELF-POSSESSION
more severely tried by insulting arrogance; but it never failed him.

We all remember the offer of Foote to aid in hanging him ory the tallest tree if he would go to Mississippi, and Mr. Hale's offer in return of fair treatment and discussion if he would visit New Hampshire. We remember the resolutions of congratulation to the Republic in France, before the Senate, which he moved to amend by adding a commendation of their measures for abolishing their colonial slavery—the vote standing—nays, 23; yeas, 1. Mr. Adams said of him: "Mr. Hale, standing alone in the Senate, exercises a moral influence over the country whose force it is impossible to estimate." THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE said: "We admire the moral hero—the true hero of the nineteenth ceptury, who, regardless of all combinations, dares to speak the truth. Christianity rejoices in his triumph."

THE SERVICE WHICH HE RENDERED to the cause of freedom in the Senate was invaluable. The nation gazed and felt his power. We remember when the National Eru was assailed by a mob in Washington, Mr. Hale immediately brought in a bilt to make the District of Columbia liable for damages by mobs. This touched the quick and led to a long excited debate, which stirred the whole country by its revelations of slavery. He sustained himself against the general assault with consummate skill and power. But his efforts were not confined to the matter of slavery. We remember his persistent efforts for the

in the Navy as barbarism; and no measure of just, humane-statemanship failed of his support. Never was his State honored by a more useful Senator.

But his labors were not all there. He was called into many of the States to address the people, who thronged by thousands to hear him. We can hardly avoid snatching a sentence or two. In a speech in New York City he said:

I appeal most earnestly, most affectionately to those who call themselves disciples of the

two. In a speech in New York City he said:

I appeal most earnestly, most affectionately to
those who call themselves disciples of the
Prince of Peace. I appeal to Christians to awake and purgs themselves from the leaders
of oppression. I ask them to see that the garments of
their priesthood are not stained with the blood of
slawery. When this is done the work is done. But it
is not so to-day. I am speaking in a Christian city
which daily bayizes this sin in all that it has which is
sanctified and holy. O, that they would awake! It
is hopeless for us to contend against the wicked if they
always find a refuge behind the sanctuary of the
Church."

Such was his hopest faithful dealing, and so

always find a refuge behind the sanctuary of the Church."

Such was his honest, faithful dealing, and so clear his perception of the conditions of true reform. Hear him in Boston:

The remedy then is with the people—here it must begin and here it will end. Incucate right pelneiples thers. This Government will be what the people are.

I know it is said to be absurd to attempt to apply Christian morals to national politics. I am willing to be a "fanatic" on this subject. It is as impossible for national as for individual character to be built up on any other basis than the laws of God's moral universe, Wake up, then, and see that, as individuals, you do what you can towards redeeming the nation. Every day is big with events. It remains for us, with the lights of the past shining upon'us; with the friends of free institutions the world over watching every step of our progress, to determine whether the institutions our fathers left us are favorably or unfavorably to affect the moral interests of man, . . . Shall the future pilgrim, visiting the places now vocal with our votes, find here perennial springs of freedom, or be wandering among the monuments of a liberty that is dead, and a patriotism that is departed?

Gladly would we listen further to the bugle notes of our departed champion. The Liberty party fixed its eye on him to bear its flag in

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION of 1848. He seemed to represent its principles.

party fixed its eye on him to bear its flag in
THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
of 1848. He seemed to represent its principles,
and possess the just qualities it needed. And,
what was most essential, he was before
the country, known beyond a possibility of misrepresentation. We had learned the importance
of this in previous elections. Our presses and
several conventions had recommended his name,
and some papers had placed it at their head.
The National Convention was called in Buffalo,
in August, 1847, and, shortly before, a private
meeting was held in Boston by gentlemen from meeting was held in Boston, by gentlemen from several States, to which Mr. Hale was invited. We desired, by a free, personal intercourse, to learn more particularly and fully his views and intentions on the whole subject, frankly saying we had reference to our approaching convention. We found his principles and purposes our own, but he preferred not to be nominated, as it would embarrass rather than aid him in the Senate. This was probable, but the Convention insisted, with great unaquinity, in using his name, and he consented. The cause assumed new vigor, and made steady progress, strengthened by his name and labors.

made steady progress, strengthened by his name and labors.

But, in 1848, a large portion of, the Democratio party in New York especially, offering to unite on our principles with Mr. Van Buren as candidate, with Mr. Hale's full approbation, the offer was reluctantly accepted, and

MR. HALE WITDREW.

But in 1852 the party gladly made him its candidate again at Pittsburg, and gave him some 300,000 votes. He continued his faithful labors against slavery in the Senate and on the platform with unfaltering fidelity, contesting every inch of usurped ground, until the cannon spoke, and the slaves were free.

HIS LAST ADDRESS IN MANE

form with unfaltering fidelity, contesting every inch of usurped ground, until the cannon spoke, and the slaves were free.

HIS LAST ADDRESS IN MAINE

was in 1854, on the 4th of July, at a great celebration in the inferior, before some 8,000 people, It was called by the "Daugnters of Freedom," an organization of anti-slavery women. Mr. Hale's speech was of thrilling power. Politicians present said it was useless to resist any longer, and the State was soon reconstructed. Mr. Hale was three times elected to the Senate, and closed his public life as Minister to Spain. Respecting

THE CHARGES OF WRONG there, it is enough now to say that he positively denied them, and asked of the Government a chance to disprove them, which was denied him. He affirmed that his hostile secretary was the cause of his trouble; and the faults alleged were contrary to the whole current of his pare and upright life. We will therefore hold his long-tried character in unstained honor and admiration.

HIS PERSON

was large and imposing, and a genial heart was ever radiant upon his countenance. No "jobs" or schemes of avarice approached him. Downright honesty pervaded his whole character. He scorned all tricks, sophistry, flattery, and pretense, relying ever on the mightiness of truth. This was one of his strongest elements of power. The people saw in him an honest man, and sustained him. Another source of his effectiveness was in the moral basis on which he rested his cause. He had a God in his work, and made His fear the first premise of his logic. He saw the fundamental work which must be done upon the people, and none but Christian power at the bottom would do it. When complimented by opponents with a "good andience of women and children;" his reply was: "Give me these and the cause is safe." He understood substantial reform. His moral course; his sacrifice of party and place for right, telling the people of New Hampshife that he could not serve them "against the clear convictions of duty;" his magnanimity and inflexible fidelity through

will sing his fame.

IN NO DEGREE

do we abate the honors due to his confreres. We remember to-day, with fraternal affection, a Chase, a Giddings, a Leavitt, and a Sumner, among those that are gone, and others among the living. Some were abler men than he, and accomplished more in some directions. The great Deliverer raised up all that diversity of instruments which the work required. The executive and judicial Chass, the learned Genater Sumner, were

needed, and so was the gallant Hale, with a power with the people greater than either, who did most, the Infinite only can tell. Grappling alone with that desperate tyranny in the Senate, with what joy, with what encouragement of faith must Mr. Hale have welcomed the advent of Mr. Chao te his side, and, not long after, that of Mr. Sumner! This "first three mighty men" carried on the condict with triple power, through the fierce Kansas war, and the repeal of the Missouri compromise, converting the plots of slavery inte electricity upon the heart of the country against it. How little did they or we anticipate seeing the whole North come on "double quick" to our side, and hear the Proclamation of Universal Emancipation thundered from Whitworths and Paixhans! "And again they said, Alleluia!"

He now, as we, saw the interpretation of our mission. It was to prepare the country for the terrible struggle which converted it. We thank God for the hard, sublime trust, and that we did it soon enough and well enough. It was a part of the one great war, and we claim for its early veterans a place in every procession of its heroes, and an equal decoration of their honored graves. We demand this for John P. Hale. We fondly cherish his memory; his heroic deeds shall not be forgotten in his country's history, nor his example fail to, inspire its patriotism and love of liberty. "Peace has its victories no less renowaed than war." In the language of the immortal Sumner:

Scholarship, literature, jurisprudence, art, may wear their well-deserved hunors jout an enterprise of goodness deserves, and well yet receive, a higher paim than these.

ABOLITION NEWSPAPERS. The following, which is a portion of Mr. East-man's paper on Benjamin Lundy, giving a history of the succession of early Abolition papers in this country, was crowded out of Thursday's We will now follow for a time

we will now follow for a time

THE CURRENT OF THE PIONEER'S LIFE.

His first impressions in hostility to slavery
were formed at Wheeling in 1508. Having
learned his trade, he removed to Mount Pleasant,
where he had visited and formed acquaintances
among the friends. He preferred going to
Wheeling, where he established himself in his
trade, remaining two years, during which time
he married a noble young woman of like spirit
and principles of his own, by the name of Esther
Lewis. She was the sister of William Lewis,
then residing at Mount Pleasant, and who afterwards removed to Illinois, and settled
at Magnolia, Putnam County, and who
died but a few years ago, and
now lies in the same Friends' burying
ground, where thirty-five years ago the body of
Bonjamin Lindy was deposited. While residing
here he published his first literary article
anonymously, in answer to a bachelor against
matrimony. After marriage, he removed to St.
Clairsville, 10 miles west of Wheeling, and set
up the business of a saddler. He had nothing
to begin with but with industry and prudence
he accumulated a competence of \$3,000 in four
years—naving a happy, comfortable home, with
a true wife and two loving children; and his
business prosperous and increasing. A thousand
to one of the world wilf say, and especially the
sedate Mr. Worldly Wiseman will enforce it:
"Why, Lundy, you are doing well enough.
Keep on in this prudent, sure, happy way,
of life,—be not moved by strange fancies for the
good of others,—or any wild vagaries about these
niggers. Put money in your pocket!"

But the pledge made to his soul at Wheeling,
to remember the poorest of the poor, to remember those in bonds, to deliver them, held a spell

but the pieuge made to remember the poorest of the poor, to remember those in bonds, to deliver them, held a spell ber those in bonds, to deliver them, held a spell ber those in bonds, to deliver them, held a spell ber those in bonds, to deliver them. "What

upon him; it was a constant question, shall I do?" and

upon him; it was a constant question, "What shall I do?" and

HE CONCLUDED HE MUST ACT, if he did not see quite clearly what to do. Therefore, he got together a few friends at St. Clairville, overlooking the dark land of slavary beyond the Obio, and they formed an Anti-Slavery society which they called the "Union Humane Society." The world does move, for Chairman Derickson is a standing member in the Society in Chicago called the Humane Society—that might have come of the Fifteenth Amendment. This Lundy Humane Society was formed in 1815, he being then 25 years of age. A public address written by him was issued, and resulted in the formation of a large number after this pattern. It has been stated that 125 were organized from this movement. Greeley says the plan of which the St. Clairville Society was the seed, "Short and simple as it was, it contained the germ of the entire Aoti-Slavery movement." Soon after this a weekly newspaper was started at Mount Pleasant by Charlee Osborne, he also, I think, a Quaker. The name, the Philanthropist (who does not read its spirit and object in its title?) printed at the town where Lundy's wife came from, and where her brother and relatives then resided; and Lundy was invited to contribute to its columns, which he did mostly by selections, finding the scissors, in his first experience, safer, if not mightier, than the peo. It was a successful trial, and friend Charles in a few months wrote to Friend Benjamin to take the pen. He doubted his ability, but said he would try, and the second was also a successful trial. Though living 10 miles off.

HE WROTE REGULARLY editorial articles for the Philanthropist, and the

living 10 miles off,

HE WROTE REGULARLY
editorial articles for the Philanthropist, and the
pleasant sensation of seeing oneself in print
that Byron knew, something like that of keing
in the looking-glass, was the common experience of Lundy after this. He was invited by
Osborne to join him in the office; and he made
calculation to close up his fine business to do so.
He discharged some of his workmen, and, to
make the transition more rapidly and profitably. ake the transition more rapidly and pr he placed the contents of his shop on a flat-boat to convey them to St. Louis for sale. His ap-prentices worked at their trade on the boat, while prentices worked at their trade on the boat, while he, with rudder or oat, steered the craft as it floated down the current of the Ohio. Other distinguished men than Lincoln have been flat-boatmen. Late in the fall of 1819

boatmen. Late in the fall of 1819

HE ARRIVED AT ST. LOUIS.

The discussion of the Missouri question was then in full blast. He was ready for the contest. He told me personally that he encountered Thomas H. Benton in the debate in the newspapers. We all know that here Lundy did not come out on the winning side. Neither was he more successful in his business adventure. The stagnation of trade and the loss of about two years' time nearly used up the pical little two years' time nearly used up the pical little.

newspapers. We all know that here Lundy did not come out on the winning side. Neither was he more successful in his business adventure. The stagnation of trade and the loss of about two years' time nearly used up the nice little property he had accumulated as a saddler, and he returned home to his wife at Mount Pleasant penniless. Now comes in Mr. Wordly Wiseman again, and says. "Friend Lundy, thou should have heeded my wise advice. Thou seest now thou hast no money in thy pocket."

That was not the end of the discouragement. Osborne had got tired and discouraged at the life of an editor. He had sold his paper and printing material to one Elisha Bates, and it had gone off to Tennessee. The banner sign of the Philanthropist was down, but a more significant one was up.

"THE EMANCIPATOR,"

which was issued in conjunction with Elinu Embree. We all know what Emancipator means. Unless this title much belies its character, we must infer that this was the first distinctive Abolition newspaper ever printed in this country, perhaps in the world, and that was printed in the midst of the slave region. I have once seen a copy of this newspaper. Embree did not live long. Lundy contemplated following the fortune of this paper as he had promised to Osborne of the Philanthropist. But, as he says. Bates' idea did not come up to his, he con claded to commence a distinct journal of his awn. He then took up his permanent abode in Mount Pleasant, the home of his wife, and there he issued the GENUIS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION in January, 1821. The Tennessee Emancipator published his prospectus and the first number of the paper. He, for a time, had it printed at Steubenville, O., to which place he traveled ou foot, and carried home the edition of his paper on his back. That was going it a little stronger and longer than any of us editors who came after him in more recent times. I think the most that any of us editors who came after him in more recent times. I think the most that any of us have done was to carry the paper of our weekly

In the winter of 1823. '24,

THE FIRST ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION
for the abolition of slavery was held in Philadelphia. Lundy attended it, making the entire
journey, a distance of 600 miles, on horseback.
Hose he first met with anti-slavery men from
north and east of the Alleghanies. This journey
made him resolve to move his paper to Baltimore, which he soon returned to execute, and at
the same time making lecturing tours in North

Carolina and Virginia, and forming there a large number of Emancipation Societies. The first number of Vol. 4 of the Genius was issued at Baltimore on the 10th of October, 124. It had been printed as a monthly something in the style of the celebrated Niles Register of that day. It had met with interruption, so that he had dropped out some of the months, but he had published from January, 1821, forty-four monthly numbers.

There is something very significant about the names of these early papers—first, Philan-thropist, by Osborne; second, Emancipator, by Embree; third, Genius of Universal Emancipation, by Lundy; and fourth, nine years after, in 1830, the Liberator, by Garrison. These were four trumpets that gave no uncertain sound. There could be no doubt as to the meaning and objects of these publications. Garrison's was intensified by that everlasting slave auction that he kept running over the head of the Liberator, on Freedom street, in sight of the Capital of the nation. The Philanthropist, most blessed title, was again taken by Birney at Cincinnati, and continued by Dr. Bailey. The Emancipator was taken again by Leavitt, Gooddell, Alden, and others, at New York and Boston. The Genius of Universal Emancipation ran for eighteen years, until its editor died, and then was shortened to Genius of Liberty—(to save type)—and thus became Western Citizen, and finally alid so quietly into the weekly of the now great Chicago Taibune that none of its numerous proprietors seem to know that it ever got in there, except Medill. The Liberator kept its flag flying, slave-mart and busy scene of emancipation, and all with that fellow digging and another sawing, till, if they are not tired, we get tired for them, until slavery went down. The flag that went up in 1830, in the garret at Boston, only came down when the flag of American slavery struck, thirty-three years after, whipped out at last by gunpowder and printers' ink.

WABASH AVENUE.

Consideration of the Proposed Railroad Track.
The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division, met, yesterday afternoon, to hear the petitioners for the Wabash avenue rail-road track, Ald. Schmitz in the chair.

col. House said he believed the track would benefit the avenue as a business way. It had always been customary, where a majority of the property-owners had petitioned for such a thing, to have it done. Over three-quarters of the property was repre sented in the petition. The only opposition was from owners of property on State street, who feared that their interests would suffer. 16,000 feet out of 20,000 were reprented, which was a strong showing. He owned a lot and a marble-front opposite the Post-Office.

Howard Priestly said the great objection made was that the street would be ruined for driving. This objection he did not think valid, for the track would bring business, and the street would be widened.

for the track would bring business, and the street would be widened.

Mr. Hough said the horse-railroad would benefit the public as well as the property. There was more driving on Michigan avenue than Wabash now, and always would be. More people traveled on cars than in their buggles, and State street was already so crowded that fast time could not be made. Mr. Cobb had said that the Company could not do business properly for the press of business. He believed that property-holders would consent to narrowing the sidewalk five feet. The Railroad Company had told him that they wished to put down the track to facilitate their business. They could not run fast enough to accommodate the public.

MR. E. WALKER

MB. E. WALKER
remarked that the petition appeared to come remarked that the petition appeared to come from the Railroad Company.

Mr. Stevens said an attempt was made to get up a new company, but, being afailure, the matter was turned over to the old one.

Mr. Hough said that it was arranged that those who had devoted their time and labor toward obtaining signatures to the petition should receive compensation not to exceed \$1,000. This was all the money agreed upon.

Mr. E. Walker said he signed the remonstrance, being unfortunate enough to own a lit-

Mr. E. Walker said he signed the remonstrance, being unfortunate enough to own a little property on Wabash avenue. The reason of his opposition was, that the project was entirely in the interest of the present Company. The only basis upon which the ordinance should pass was that the franchise should be given to an interestical production which the company. was that the franchise should be given to an independent corporation, prohibited from turning
it over to the old one. The citizeus, by the proposed arrangement, would be robbed of competition, which alone could regulate a corporation.
It was only granting a new lease of life to the old
Company. He insisted that the whole thing was
premature. The Company would pay for
eighteen feet of paving in the centre of the
street, but would not put the track down until
the street was repayed. This could not be done
this year. An ordinance must be passed by the
city first. He could not see why the propertyowners should do the work before the Company
did anything. If it would be two years before
tre track could be laid, why not postpone the
passage of the ordinance?

passage of the ordinance?

The petition was started last winter by gentlemen who did not own one foot on the avenue. men who due not own one took on the avenue.

In justice to remonstrants, opportunity should be given to the property-owners to see what effect the improvement of the street would have on business before the last resource of a street-car track should be appealed to. The South Side required horse railroads. Twice the number of cars could be put on State street that there were now, so long as cars were kept moving. For several years State street would suffice for all street-railroad travel. He disapproved the project as an injury to the public as well as property-owners.

owners.

MR. BUTTER

opposed the ordinance as a private individual, first, because the horse railroad would not be of any benefit to the avenue. It was a great question whether a horse railroad was a benefit. The comparisons of North Clark and Wells streets; Lake and Washington with Madison and Randolph streets showed conclusively that it was more than questionable. As a citizen, the mere question of throwing into the hands of one corporation the control of the passenger traffic of the South Division was one which should engross the attention of the Committee.

Ald. Coey said that it was well known that a new company could make no profit. MR. BUTTER

Ald. Coey said that it was well known that a new company could make no profit.

Mr. Rutter replied that when the time came for a railroad on Wabash avenue he and other property-owners would be willing to pay a heavy bonus for the control of this franchise, for a competing line. The old Company was seeking to perpetuate its charter by this branch line, and nothing more. The wrong done by them in throwing this power into the hands of one corporation could never be invilided.

poration could never be justified.

ME. F. PECK
claimed to show by page 206 of the city ordinances, that property-owners on Wabash avenue had, during the past twelve years, acquired vested rights that the Committee and Council could not take away. This ordinance, which he read, was passed Nov. 16, 1863. This barred this Company and other companies forever. This was an irrepealable act, in his opinion.

Col. Hough ridiculed Mr. Peck's law.

MR. CAROL GAYTES

said that between Lake and Twenty-second street there was 20,740 feet on both sides. Between 15,000 and 16,000 were in favor of the railway. 15,000 and 16,000 were in favor of the railway. Of the balance some was not represented on the remonstrance, the owners being abroad; some was owned by churches. There could not be 5,000 feet, therefore, on the remonstrance. He regretted the attempts made to prejudice the Committee by the cry of monopoly.

After further discussion pro and con, the Commettee adjourned to take the matter under advisement until Friday afternoon, when the discussion will be resumed.

ACCIDENT.

What strange, unreasoned impulse takes By devious ways our aimless feet, The unimagined doom to meet? For still the fatal thunder breaks From skies that promise peace. We go, Scarce e'en on trivial errand bent, And heed not, and the stroke is sent That lays life's pleasant fabric low,—

Long days of dear domestic peace, Love into closer union grown, The newer knowledge made our known, And ever, as the years increase,

Some clearer height of wisdom won, And schemes of joyous travel planned To holy place or classic land, Or marvel of the midnight sun,— All things that counterchange our days With varied light of toil and case,— Laborious joys, and cares that please, Constraint of duty, sweets of praise;

One step, and over love and light,
Things hoped and things achieved, the ai
We are and were to be, will fall
The mournless, unremembering night,
endon Speciator.

—Gen. Butler has bought a house-jot on the sand bluff of Proviceton, Cape Cod. If he should be turned out of the Salem district he can then fall back on the fish county and run as a sandidate for the Cape.

Mount Carmel.

to whom it is claimed he gave all his property, by the alleged will, was a sister of his deceased lived in her mother's family. There was a marriage engagement between Harrington and Mary Stees, his sister-in-law, and both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Harrington had been much out of health for some three months and a half before his death. He was affected with pulmonary consumption. After having been confined to his house for some two months, from this disease, he so far improved as to be out and go to his store, some two weeks before his death, which occurred Nov. 13, 1869. But he was taken worse, and confined, not only to the house, to whom it is claimed he gave all his property, by
the alleged will, was a sister of his deceased
wife, was a woman about 33 years of age, and
hved in her mother's family. There was a marriage engagement between Harrington and Mary
Stees, his sister-in-law, and both were members
of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Harrington had been much out of health for
some three months and a half before
his death. He was affected with pulmonary
consumption. After having been confined to
his house for some two months, from this
disease, he so far improved as to be out and go
to his store, some two weeks before his death,
which occurred Nov. 13, 1869. But he was
taken worse, and confined, not only to the house,
but to his bed. About 9 o'clock of the evening
of the 11th of November, 1879, which was
Wednesday, not being under any special apprehension of approaching death, he requested
Mary Stees to have

THE CONCLUSION
that he had no previous intention of making a
will, but that they preve determined he
should, and that it should be in favor of
their sister in the church. Mary Stees;
that the interview with him alone, for
that purpose, was by pre-arrangement, and of
which Mary Stees was well aware. She knew
when the words were spoken. for she testified
that the will was made after 12 o'clock that
night, Her mind was fixed upon the subject,
for she told Mary Reinhart the next evening that
Harrington had made his will the night before;
that he did not sign it, but would near morning.
Thus the evidence shows the further circumstances that on Thursday morning Ridgeway, in
fact,

PREPARED A WHITTEN WILL,
which he subsequently destroyed. He says it
was the same as the verbal one; that he went
to read it to Harrington, and have him sign it,
if correct; "but he was so much weaker than
I expected to find him, that I said nothings to
way was there frequently, and thinks be stayed
in the room occupied by deceased; then all but
Hughey and Ridgeway ieft the room. These
last repulsed to have him defended that
the interview with him a

ing I a temporal matters settled in that way (meaning that it was too late for him to get married) and that he would better make a will. Then the other of us—William B, Ridgeway—said to Mr. Harrington that if he would tell us, as witnesses, what disposition he wanted to make of his property, that we could testify to that fact in the Probate Court, and that it would answer as well as a written will. Then Mr. Harrington said, "I intended to marry Mary Stees. This arrangement we made before I was taken sick, and we were prevented from consummating it by my sickness. It has been my intention all the while that she should have everything I have, real and personal, and that is my will now." Mr. Hughey then said to Mr. Harrington (referring to what Mr. Harrington had just said: "This is your last will and testament, made in our presence as witnesses?" Mr. Harring-

to Mr. Harrington (referring to what Mr. Harrington had just said: "This is your last will and testament, made in our presence as witnessee?" Mr. Harrington replied, "Yex." Mr. Harrington then paused a minute,—seeming to be in a study,—when he said: My life-insurance policy—\$5,000—I want to go to her without going through a course of administration."

The foregoing are the only words pronounced by the deceased, which Hughey and Ridgeway, the witnesses, caused to be reduced to writing, and presented to the Probate Court; and they are relied upon by counsel for defendants in error, as sufficient to establish the will.

When a bill is filed under the statute, to contest the validity of a will, whether nuncupative or written, the complainants are not bound, in the first instance, to establish negatives; but the burden of proof is upon the proponent of the will to establish it; which, especially in the case of a nuncupative will, must be done by clear and satisfactory evidence in respect to every particular required by the law. "This is requisite in consideration of the facilities with which frauds in setting up puncupative wills are obviously at-

sideration of the facilities with which frauds in setting up puncupative wills are obviously attended,—facilities which absolutely require to be counteracted by courts insisting on the strictest proofs to the 'facta' of such wills." Sir John Nicholl, in Leman v. Bonsail. I Addams, 389.

ON THE HEARING EELOW,
whore the burden of proof was upon the proponent, Hughey was not called as a witness; Ridgeway was, but he does not state the dialogue and words of deceased, or the substance of them, as they were reduced to writing by him and Hughey, and presented to the Probate Court. It is true the certificate of the oath of Hughey and Ridgeway, made at the time of the probate, was introduced, which, by the statute, is made evidence, and to have such weight, the statute says.

introduced, which, by the statute, is made evidence, and to have such weight, the statute says, "as the jury shall think it may deserve."

This oath, as we have seen, purported to set out the very words spoken by the deceased, and the respective witnesses, and the fair implication is that it gave the whole of them. To this extent, and this only, should it be regarded as evidence; and this seems to be conceded by the counsel for defendants in error. To hold otherwise would be to unnecessarily increase the facilities for fraud in setting up nuncupative wills, by removing all restraints upon the witnesses. This view narrows the case down to comprehensible limits; and, after

ADVERTING TO SOME CIRCUMSTANCES
not yet fully brought out, we will consider the
question whether, under the circumstances, the
Court should prononnee in favor or against this

Court should prononnee in favor or against this will.

The first of these circumstances is, that the deceased was not impressed with the probability of approaching death. The night of the 11th of November, when the alleged words were spoken, was Wednesday night. The deceased died Saturday morning. Ridgeway was asked this question: "What, if any, were Harrington's apprehensions of the immediate or remote approach of his death, on Wednesday and Thursday night preceding his death?" Witness said: "I don't know that I can tell, but I thought from his conversation on Wednesday night that he did not expect to die soon. I don't recollect there was anything transpired to make me think there was any difference in his mind and memory on Thursday night from that of Wednesday night. He was weaker in body." But this witness afterwards answered more fully. He said: "The language he used, from which I inferred that be did not expect to die soon, was, I asked him how he felt; he said he felt pretty well, and, if it was not for his shortness of breath, he would get along. And then, from the remark he made when Mr. Hughey asked him about his temporal affairs, he said is was his intention to marry

NUNCUPATIVE WILLS.

The Case of James Harrington and Others vs. Mary Stees.

Opinion by Mr. Justice Mo-Allister.

Construction of the Words "Last Sickness."

Construction of the Words "Last Sickness."

The Will Worthless.

The Will Worthless.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribing.

The Will Worthless.

The Will Worthless.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribing.

Special Correspondence of The Ch

THE CONCLUSION

in the room occupied by deceased; then all but Hughey and Ridgeway left' the room. These latter shut the door, which had uniformly been kept open except on occasions when sweeping was done in the adjoining room. It was now about midnight, and while there, as is claimed, THE FOLLOWING WORDS were spoken and published, and they are the words reduced to writing and prosented to the Probate Court:

Be it known that we, the undersigned, were present on the 11th day of November, 1869, at the residence of Henry H. Harrington, now deceased, in the City of Mount Carmel, County of Wabash, and State of Illinois, who was then in his last sickness, one of uz-Mr. Hughey—said to Mr. Harrington, "Do you remember what you said to me in the afternoon in regard to your temporal matters and the stress of the Marrington, more deceased, in the fallowing the strength of the Marrington, and the stress of the Marrington, and the stress of the second disease, pulmonary consumption, with the laborating of the facilities perfectly clear, except so far as affected by morphine.

with faculties perfectly clear, except so har as affected by morphine.

RUDOLPH R. STRES,
a brother of proponent, Mary Stees, says: "I was with him more during the last two days. The condition of his mind, as far as I know, was all right. I did not discover anything wrong about it. When spoken to, he always answered rationally. He had not a great deal of physical strength; he was not very strong; he was able to turn himself in bed; when he wanted to get up out of bed, he had to be helped a good deal."

Now, Ridgeway, as appears from the evidence, was a professional druggist, and is presumed to know, at least as much as ordinary people, as to the effect of morphine. He had stayed with Harrington two nights during the last week of his sickness, one of which was Wednesday, and he thinks the other was Thursday night. He therefore must have known that Harrington was kept under the influence of morphine, and that he had to be spoken to in order to arouse him. When, under these facts, he assigns Harrington's appearing so much weaker as the reason for not offering to read the written will to him, which was, as ie says, precisely like the alleged appropriation, we are inclined to think the real which was, as he says, precisely like the alleged nuncupation, we are inclined to think the real reason was his own consciousness that Harring-ton had not intended to make such a will, and to read it to him would be to thwart what might otherwise be plausibly set up as a nuncupative

to had not intended to make such a will, and to read it to him would be to thwart what might a collective will.

Again: if appears Harrington had Recurs LEAGAL ADVISERS in his hands one had not intended to the search of the search hand. If he was possessed of a conscious desire of making a will, would it not, have been natural for him—aman of good ordinary abilities and education; a merchant—to have called in one of those legal advisers for the purpose? But he did not; and, when one of them paid him a friendly wide to a subject, all the circumstances in evidence here, the mind is led irresistibly to the purpose? But he did not; and, when one of them paid him a friendly wide to a subject, all the circumstances in evidence here, the mind is led irresistibly to flaid that Henry H. Harrington, at the time of the alleged nuncupation, was not impressed with the probability of his death; that he was still inspired with, and elling into the illustre hope of yet recovering, and may be a subject, and he had evidently declared that expectation to Hughey, the afternoon preceding him to Make a will. Hughey, addressing him, said: "Do you remember what you said to me in the afternoon, in regard to your temporal matters?" Harrington said: "I do. Flughey then said "that the time was head way; the had evidently declared that expectation to Hughey, the afternoon preceding him to make a will. Hughey, addressing him, said: "Do you remember what you said to me in the afternoon, in regard to your temporal matters?" Harrington said: "I do. Flughey then said "that the time was head way; the head of t

LOCAL

the queen, for and the cards a the queen, and, tify if by reason dealer a sum of the last to hand with the table face do out the winner, card still retains best, promptly t

card still retains bent, promptly to Queen. But he the other cards, gambler's hands eative. The city swammer who have room which they and after plying the screet. If he his the equity of the partient of follows, the perment of follows, the perment of the default on the game known as

s not that play

is prohibited by mon five cards in the same man the number can trand in practice every thorough on Clark, and Block, and also building next Dearborn, and

is the chief ore to be an known under the ball of the country of t

before dayligh "sperum go jecis from as trains. Patric Williams, and in the Kenatic Chomas Charl Cony are U game.

MANCEL T

Three burg
Seyles, George
await the actit
turn them to ul
1 o'slock yestes
Talcott, who it
and Park aven
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cout a square fr
reaction to the in
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yet their move
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Tra

rounding this case, if Har erate intention of making sition of his estate; the satisfactorily established, recover and marry. The pectation was the dispo-affairs, and the only dispo-ed to make. He was then

of them. Here, then, is Here, then, is

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE W.

The deceased is under no approaching death, but animate though illusive, hope of reformed no other plan in restowards Mary Stees except to riage-contract with her. He hatered no single word indicating pose of making a will. But it is alleged unnoupstance of Mary Stees upon a mere tered on the occasion of iterview, while deceased was

mentary capacity as he had the nig terview.

The vogatio testium is not esta deceased did not call upon Hugher way to witness his words; but on they called upon him to make a wit them be witnesses. This is not it with the statute.

To sustain this as a valid nuncu-be to deny the rich of

Well as the settled principles of the O
The decree of the Court below is
and a decree will be entered in this
claring the alleged nuncupation invali
But no costs will be taxed against But
the administration.

THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Siz: Your correspondent, " writing from Gilman under date of t labors ostensibly to forward the di Alexander to a seat in Congress,—real a fend between the friends of Free respectively. I find no fault with his Frew and Alexander; but his effort to set up by knocking Fort down is a gratuity no

It is true that Mr. Frew did offer tions, and they are all the more credit being offered at that time; but the sta your correspondent, that, "while Frew fighting manfully for the people, Fort was ing millions of money into the hands of the nopolists," and that the resolutions "kicked out by such men as Fort," but that "still live to bless Frew, and rise up in judge against Fort,"—is not true, for the follor reasons:

district. I further know that occurred in creating "any other man," will not succeed in creating enmity between Frew and Fort; and, issily, predict that, be either of these, or any good man nominated by the Republicans, he will be elected.

Electra Distract.

Mile. Femice? or "Mrs. Feenix."

Prom a New York paper.

Mile. Femice, the handsome woman for whee the Grand Duke Constantine of Russis robid his mother of her diamonds, is credited to the United States, and yet she is an Englishwome, born at Brighton, thirty years ago. She im made her appearance in Paris, eight years agunder the name of Clars Sayers, and attractionsiderable attention, both by her beauty as graceful manners. In the same year she withtroduced at the Court of the Tuileries, and, few days afterward married a gentleman of Philadelphia, with whom she lived only two days. She went to Monaca, where she soon became the belle, and, for a year and a half, remained the mast interesting lady in the place. At that tims man named Count Von Arnim came there, and believing that she had been previously divored from her former husband, married her. They lived happily together for several years, until Van Arnim was transferred to St. Petersburg, where he found out that the former husband of his handsome wife was still aliva, and, in order to escape the disgrace which he was afraid would await him, he fied to America. His wife, however, remained in Russia, and, by her beauty, attracted numerous admirers. Among than was the young Grand Duke Constantine, wha finding himself unable to gratify the attravignat propensities of his inamorata, stole his mother's diamonds, and, at the pawnbrokes shop turned them into money at one-half that you.

The young woman who figures before the world in this diagraceful affair as "Mrs." and "Miss Feenix," is a Philadelphian, well known to a very large circle, especially of the opposite sex, in this city. Her career has been can of continual profilgacy for a dozen or more years past, during which time she has been twice married, her first husband dying suddenly in West Virginia, and her second, a young New Yorks, whose name it appears she still wears, have married her in Paris, and afterwards separate from her. "Mrs. Feenix" is the daughter of a former most eminent elergyman of this dir, now deceased.

The Louisville Canal.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, June II.
At Gen. Weitzell's office, on Jefferson sired, between Eleventh and Tweifth, yesterday, was witnessed the finale of the Louisville Canal question, which for so long a time claimed the attention of the United States Congress, and attracted much of the public interest throughout the country. At 1 o'clock p. m., the hour spointed for the meeting of the Government officers and the Canal Company, Messrs. Johns Speed, President; Smith Speed, Superintendent, and J. H. Rhorer and J. W. Benning, Director of the Canal Company, repsired to the offee, and without any formality Gen. Weitzel, strended by his assistants, receipted to them for the canal on the parts of the United States The Louisville Canal

RESSIONAL DISTRICT-

ill not succeed in creating wand Fort; and, lastly, I of these, or any good man, oublicans, he will be elected. Eight District.

Etoerer Distrator.

For "Mrs. Peenix."

less Fork paper.

andsome woman for whom
netantine of Russia robbed
diamonds, is credited to the
st she is an Englishwoman,
hirty years ago. She first
in Paris, eight years ago,
clars Sayers, and attracted
n, both by her beauty and
In the same year she was
art of the Tuileries, and, a
married a gentleman of
hom she lived only two days,
where she soon became the
unda half, remained the most
the place. At that time a
on Aroim came there, and,
d been previously divorced
shand, married-her. They
ar for soveral years, until
afterred to St. Petersburg,
hat the former husband of
as still alive, and, in order
which he was afraid would
America. His wife, howussia, and, by her beauty,
admirers. Among them
i Duke Constantine, who,
ble to gratify the extrayhis inamorata, stole his
and, at the pawnbrokero money at one-half their

viadelphia Sulletin.

In who figures before the full affair as "Mrs." and Philadelphian, well known especially of the opposite or career has been one of for a duzen or more years he she has been twice maried dying suddenly in West and, a young New Yorker, are she still wears, having and afterwards separated senix" is the daughter of int clergyman of this city,

eville Canal. Course-Journal, June 11.
Office, on Jefferson street,
and Twelfth, yesterday, was
of the Louisville Canal
so long a time claimed the
ad States Congress, and atpublic interest throughout
o'clock p. m., the hour apsering of the Government
Company, Messra. Joshus
nith Speed, Superintendent,
J. W. Benning, Directors
ny, repaired to the office,
reality Gen. Weitzel, atnts, receipted to them for
arts of the United Scates

LOCAL MISCELLNAY.

most, he is met by a most humiliating defeat.

The Most of one of the Carba, the green, for instance, is crooked carelessly, and the cards exhibited. The dupe, observing negrees, and, confident of his ability to identify thy reason of his turned corner, wagers the dealer a sum of money to that effect. His venture is accepted, and, taking the pasteboards in his hands, he skillfully straightens the corner of the queen and turns that of one of the other cards. After passing them from hand to hand with great rapidity, he lays them on the able face downward, asks the better to point out his winner. That individual, noting that the eart still retains the appearance of having been left, promptly turns it, expecting it to be the cusen. But he is disappointed, for it is one of the other cards, and his money goes into the smaller's hands, the better being left in the vocative. The city, it is said, has been swarming with these their intended victim, and after priving their trade damp him into the street. If he happens to be disposed to argue the equity of the proceeding and threatens arise, the thieves either escape or compromise by the payment of a small sum, and if prosecution tallows, the ponsity fails to reach them either by reason of the absence of the prosecutor, or estable to the payed by these special pleaders. It

training a bogue Rigin watch to John J. Kelly.
The variot was "netgritis."

Monday morning the trial of the criminal calendar for the present term will commence in earnest.

THE CAME COMMENCES

Section daylight in the morning, and these "section in an other frequent the place located in the Lenincky Ricck, while williams Shay, Thurse Lailes, C. W. Shaw, and Thomas Cony as the "steerers" for Champlin's are prelied when "monte" ceases to be attractive. The state of the street in the charge of vinning are in as inverse proportion to the sum ventured. The discrete are using their best exerctions to intend any of this spidemme, and Boyden has the shapes of vinning are in as inverse proportion to the sum ventured. The discrete are noted that the street of the city of this spidemme, and Boyden has the shaped of the spidemme, and before the criminal Court on a charge of swinding, a speak would be taken, and mess with the his that has attended those people arreased in the state of the street, and punish them by impresonment, and is the shaped of the street, and punish them by impresonment, and is the shaped of the street, and punish them by impresonment, and is the shaped of the street, and punish them by impresonment, and is the shaped of the street, and punish them by impresonment, and is the shaped of the street, and punish them by impresonment, and is seen authorities arrest those engaged in its packet, and punish them by impresonment, and is the shaped of the street, and punish them by impresonment, and is the shaped of the street, and punish them by impresonment, and is the street, and punish them by impresonment, and is the shaped of the street, and the street, and the street down the street, and the street down the street, and the street down the street down the street, and the street down the street, and the street down the street down the st

search, taken two of their revolvers, and changed their course to the direction of the Union Park Station.

With Ammon, pustol in hand, bringing up the rear, they filed into Lake girest and surprised the hight officer at the station. Soon after Mr. Talcott called at the station and identified the pusoners, who were early in the morning, still shoeises, marched to the Madison Street Station and locked sourcely behind the bars. They will be brought before Scully this morning, and by that functionary committed to jail to await a final disposition, which will, of course, be to send them to Joliet. But one of these people-has red attained his majority, but sill have long been identified with every degree of crime, save murder, which would have been added to their offenses but for bad markendanship. They were sent to the Peutebit that the follows occument of an offense similar to the one with which they are at present charged, and will, before the Justice Boyden on that day, and brought sent is ripe for the sickle renew their familiarity with a follow soccupation in that institution. Too much praise cannot be awarded Officer Ammon, who, in a most critical situation, came off the victor in a contest with this set of desperate outlaws, who knew that their conviction was a foregone conclusion. The police, one and all, officers and subordinates, are deserving of the commendation of the citizens of Chicago for their efforts to relieve the city from the presence of criminals.

Another little diversion was caused in Judge Moore's room yesterday by the reappearance of the Boss family to recite their troubles. Miss

any appeal to her fillal duty. The remaining allegations of the affidavit he denies in toto.

But, as was remarked before, Boss is no longer boss. The unsympatietic and unbelieving Judge actually chose rather to believe the affidavit of the daughter, supported as it was by two others, and consigned Boss to a ten-days residence in the jail. The result of this is, peace at 1600 Wabash avenue, and a probable interval of two weeks before any further installment of the story will be presented.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The proceedings in this court were not of much importance yesterday, being limited chiefly to the preparation of cases for trial. The first case was that of Alexander Campbell for larcery of a lot of white lead from H. M. Hooker. He was found guilty and sent to the House of Correction for sixty days.

William B. Langley was tried for cheating, in William B. Langley was tried for cheating, trading a bogus Elgin watch to John J. Kell The verdict was 'not guitt."

A man named Pat McNerny was arrested last evening, at the corner of Cans) and Randolph streets, by Officer William Simmonds, charged with assault with intent to kill, committed about one year ago. At that time Officer Boutou was attempting to arrest a prisoner at the corner of Blue Island ayone and Taylor street, when the accused opened on him with a revolu-

Beatsmin Bentley, a neophyte in the art of strinding, was arrected yesterday afternoon for attempting fraud at the expense of J. B. Horton, an effectly Granger from Council Bluffs, by the played out lotter game. Failing to accomplish his design in that way, he suddenly changed his tactics, and introduced himself as a Deputy United States Marshal in pursuit of horsethieves, and attempted to acquee his victim. Officer Parker observed his actions, took him in charge, and locked him up in the Armory. The prisoner is new to the business, having been and if recently employed at the Post-Office. He is said to be the scapegrace son of a respectable family residing at Eighn, but is no credit to the parants.

Another little diversion was caused in Judge Moore's room resterday by the reappearance of the Boss family to recite their troubles. Miss Louise Boss, the daughter of the defendant, filed a lengthy affidavit stating that on the 2d of June Mrs. Boss was not able to take charge of the table, and she took the seat at the head to serve the boarders. Boss was at dinner, and when he finished he rose and started for the door. Before leaving, however, he turned round to hid his daughter good-by, which he did by calling her a d—d

DIETT THING,

and asking her if she was not ashamed to look at him. Not knowing that such an act was in any way improper, Louise raplied she was not, and boss went up stairs. Louise followed in a short time, but at the top of the stairs met the defendant, who attempted to darg her into his room. She resisted and screamed, when one of the obasse was up stairs. Louise followed in short time, but at the top of the stairs met the defendant, who attempted to darg her into his room. She resisted and screamed, when one of two of the boarders came to bur help. Boss then released her, after having the case of Jacob Winner, who has been had been at the course of true love been for all the same of the stairs met the defendant, who attempted to darg her into his room. She resisted and screamed, when one of two of the boarders came to bur help. Boss then released her, after having the place of the place. Mrs. Foeter stated in court, that Winner had been "sneaking" around her house all the day, and at night came in shrough the window, and swore he would then altrough the window.

seep the peace. Mrs. Foster stated in court, that Winner had been "snesking" around her house all the day, and at night came in shrough the window, and swore he would then and there take her life unless she should marry him. To this modest request the lady objected, as she thought it was unreasonable. On the other hand, Winner stated that they met by chaoce in a street-railroad car. On her solicitation he called, was kindly received, etc. To make a long story store, he was deceived in the object of his admiration. Not being able to proture ball, the prisoner solicitation with Jailer Foltz, and will breakfast and dine at that heatelry to-day. This afternoon, Justice Boyden will inquire further into the matter. The lady, upon learning that her neglected entor was consigned to a gloomy cell of the County Jail, appeared very much affected, and doubtless will relent, and Mr. Winner may yet win her by prosecuting his suit with uncompromising vigor.

The Common Council Committee on Licenses will meet Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the City Clerk's office.

and Sicel Company recommenced yesterday the recommendation of the weighing should enjoy the benedits secraing from it.

The people of the Eighth Ward are represented by Alt. Elikreth as being very much meaned in the way of pavements better than they do themselves. To enjois they will hold as indigiconation meeting and denounce the scion of the Board, although the latter have granted their request.

The Committee on the Judiciary met yesterday afternoon at the office of Ald. Bichardson, in Abiland Block. There were present Allarmen Bichardson, Onlieston, Campbell, Cannon, and White. The first business taken under consideration was the bathing ordinates an introduced into the Science of the Connect of the Council by Ald. Changen. The committee as a canner upon the pat project of the Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward.

The amended ordinance on licenses (for places of muscuments, etc.), prepared by Ald. Cullerton, was then taken up. It has been ontional with the Mayor to place apon each theatre, the license he deems proper. There is no power now green him for this matter, and present the second of the prepared by the rest of the Committee and the proper of the control of the second day condent annual many places of ammental the sized the same license of the second day condent annual trought to the committee thought that the legitimate places of ammental the sized that the legitimate places of ammental many and other ammendations are placed to the committee the previous the control of the common of the common was very anxient the passage of the control of the common of the common was very anxient the legital provides and the proposed to the children of the neighborhood the company was the control of the Common of the Common of the Common of the Common of the Commo

of the members of the City Law Departs are not defined. Second, That the duties of other city officials are defined. That the duties of other city officials are defined. That, That interest of the city requires it. Fourth, That proposed ordinance will fairly divide the left the Law Department, which is not the case. As Judge Norton, the Corpora Counsel, in a written communication to Committee, asserts the very opposite to be true state of a fairs, the latter were competed to discuss the question, and decide for themsely When the meeting begun all, with the except when the meeting begun all, with the except may be, of Ald, Richardsou, were disposed take the City Attorney's side in the matter.

ing, was, in the shade, as follows: At 7 a. m., 58 deg., Fahrenheit; 10 a. m., 60: 12 m., 62; 3 p. m., 65: 6 p. m., 63, and 8 p. m., 61.

A man named Bernard Harper, living at No. 23 Waldo street, between Washington and Randolph streets, was found dead in his bed at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. His death, it is supposed, resulted from old age.

Lovers of the horrible can gratify their tastes by viewing, in a Wabash avenue shop-window, the portraits of Expressman Heath and the thiref whom he shot on the car near Michigan City two weeks ago.

Mr. Rankin yesterday received notice from the Arsenal Band, of St. Louis, that they will be here on corner-stone day.

In reply to a request from the Executive Committee on the corner-stone celebration, the Board of Education have ordered the public schools to be closed on the 24th.

Edward Stoll, who attempted suicide asveral days ago and was thought to have failed died setters working from the affaired at the days.

At half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was recovered from the river in the vicinity of the State street bridge and conveyed to the Morgue. Later in the day Mrs. Chanum, of Rock Island, visited the dead-house and identified the remains as those of her nephew, a former resident of Buffalo, N. Y., but lately established in Chicago. Deceased was by professon a chemist, in which he is said to have excelled, but was afflicted with infirmities which were doubtless the occasion of his untimely end. At the conclusion of the inquest, the body will be delivered to his relatives for burial.

Young Germans on the North Side try the spirit of the street-car horses which pervade that lecality and the patience of the drivers by apreading percussion caps all along the track. When the horses break the traces with a frantic jers they decide that they are decidedly restive animals, and if the car-driver swears at the occurrence they consider that he must be lacking the peculiar virtue which adorned the long-suffering Griseida. It is said that the track which Ald Stout rode over from the railroad meeting on Clybourn avenue, Monday evening, had been plentifully bestrewn with caps, the first explosion of which caused that City Pather to rush into the street and cry for police and protection. It was some little time before Ald, Mahr succeeded in explaining to Mr. Stout that the explosions did not arise from treacherous torpedoes planted by the infuriated Sixteenth Ward property-holders for his special destruction.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, ordered the debris about the old Court-House to be sold on the 23d inst. at public suction.

A building permit was granted yesterday to M.

B. and J. H. Thompson to erect a large brick ice-house on the corner of Clark and Twenty-sixth streets.

For divine frenzy the editor of a West Side weekly is nard to beat. A few nights ago some hourse-voiced waiblers disturbed the screenity of his slumbers by trolling sundry lusty ditties beneath his window. The editor of a West Side weekly is nard to beat. A few nights ago some hourse-voiced waiblers disturbed the screenity of his slumbers by trolling sundry lusty ditties beneath he window. The editor of a West Side weekly is nard to beat. A few nights ago some hourse-voiced waiblers disturbed the screenity of his slumbers by trolling sundry lusty ditties beneath he window. The editor of a West Side weekly is nard to beat. A few nights ago some hourse-voiced waiblers disturbed the screenity of his slumbers by trolling sundry lusty ditties beneath his window. The editor of a West Side weekly is nard to beat. A few nights ago some hourse-voiced waiblers disturbed the screenity of his slumbers by trolling sundry lusty ditties beneath his window. The editor of a West Side weekly is nard to beat. A few nights ago some hourse-voiced waiblers disturbed the screenity of his slumbers by trolling sundry lusty ditties beneath his window. The editor of a West Side weekly is nard to beat. A few nights ago some hourse-voiced waiblers disturbed the screenity of his slumbers by trolling sundry lusty ditties beneath his window. The editor of a West Side weekly is nard to be at the sundry lusty ditties beneath his window. The editor of a West Side weekly is nard to be at the sundry lusty ditties beneath his window. The editor of a West Side weekly is nard to be at the sundry lusty ditties beneath his sundry lusty ditties beneath his window. The editor of a West Side weekly is nard to be at the sundry lusty ditties beneath his sundry lusty ditties benea

The Fite Marshal yesterday received 1,000 feet of new Chuvasa hose. This makes the second consignment received within a week.

The Committee on Gas Light will meet Monday afternoon in the City Clerk's office at 2:30 elock. The much talked of gas question will then come up.

Mayor Colvin, Canal Commissioner Brainard, two smembers of the Board of Public Works, and the Council Committee will leave the City Hall to-day at 1:30 elock, and go over to visit the Ogden Ditch.

The Fite Marshal yesterday received 1,000 feet to we we we we we waith out in the Turner Gies Ciub. It was very near the wes small hours with a feeting akin to sacred and of course we were far away in dreamland, but the title band when it somes to us from such a source, in the stilly hours of night, it seems as though it was so near eiterial that it reached the "hollow arches of the skies," and carried our entry of the Course we were far away in dreamland, but the total title band when it comes to us from such a source, in the stilly hours of night, it seems as though it was so near eiterial that it reached the "hollow arches of the skies," and carried our entry of the Cay at 1:30 o'clock, and go over to visit the Ogden Ditch.

Preddic Caswell, a boy about 11 years of age, eldest sou of Wellace Caswell, of the Gault.

will be received and discussed.

The singers of the six German Methodist
Churches of Chicago will give a vocal and instrumental concert on the 2d of July in the M. E.
Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington
streets. Prof. J. W. Bischoff, the celebrated

members of the Order will attend from Chicago.

The Rev. W. C. Van Meter has recently resurred from Italy, and will speak of his Bable. Iract, and Evangelical school work in Rome and other places in Haly, also of the Vatican, St. Peter a, and the Inquisition illustrated by maps, disgrams, and large photographs, to-morrow, as follows: At the Second Baptist Church, corner Morgan and Monroe streets, at 10:30 a.m.; at the First Methodist Church, corner Clark and Washington streets (Methodist Church Block), at 3 p. m.; at the First Baptist Church, Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, at 7:45 p. m.

PERSONAL.

Bidney Dillon, President, and T. E. Sickles, Superintendent, of the Union Pacific, are at the Grand Pacific.

F. P. Day, portrait painter, has this week

the ceremony.

Grand Pacific—H. P. Barton, Hartford; L. Lovejov, Boston; S. H. Scranton, New Orleans; C. H. Isham, New York; J. H. Millard, Omaha; E. P. Curtis, St. Louis; M. S. Patrick, San Diego; F. W. Carpenter, Providence; James Meaken, England; W. L. Wilson, Philadelphia; E. W. Bawler, Australia; R. H. Hawkins, New Zealand; J. W. Kisnek, Buffalo. Sterman House—E. S. Hildreth, Boston; J. H. Maurice, St. Louis; M. J. Hackett, Milwaukee, William D. Yocom, New York; H. Renshaw, Covington Ry.; William Porter, M. D., Pittaburg; W. L. Warrington, San Francisco; A. C. Miller, New Orleans; H. C. Link, Nashville; E. Clark, Omaha; N. M. Smith, Burrington, Ia. Tremont House—R. W. Hoyt, U. S. A.; L. O'Neal, New York; W. H. Sanborn, Boston, Madam Gregg, Charleston, S. C.; Charles F. Drosts, New York; E. B. Pike, Philadelphia; J. F. Rhodes, New Zealand; James Druton, Philadelphia.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

The public schools of this place will close Fridry eyening, June 19, with a prize-contest between the pupils of the High School department. These prizes are offered for the best original oration, best essexy, and best declamation, respectively.

The people of this place and surrounding country are going to have a Fourth of July celebration here.

chief a flatenous in the Chill Grief of Gine at 2000 of clock. The smally halled of gas question will be the control for the control of the c

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MONDAY EVENING, June 15, CALLENDER'S FAMOUS

IN THEIR ORIGINAL Slave Cabin Jubilees,

SOUTHERN COTTON FIELDS. 24 Natural Artists, 24

THE GREAT ADELPHI. GALA SATURDAY MATINER Always Crowded with the Elite of the City. Russel. A Whirlwind of Excitement over ARABS

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LAST CHANCE TO SER THE SI Clarke's Dollar, Instructors, FUN IN A FOG.

At 8 in the Evening, Parewell Performance of lerry Vokes in the BELLES OF THE KITCHEN A popular Comedictia at each entertainment. McCORMICK HALL

SLAVE SONGS OF THE SOUTH. The Hampton Colored Students band of THIRTERN EX-SLAVE STUDENTS, from THREE GRAND CONCERTS

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On the European Plan. Season of 1254. This well-mown and popular Summer Resort, rituated on the Narragaussi Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the recaption of guests July. Eight Stamboats daily from Providence and Newport. Rooms can now be engaged on moderate terms, by application to City Hotel, Providence, R. I.,

The Ocean House, NEWPORT R. I. JUNE 27, 1874.

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To Glasgew, Bellast, Alverpool, Louise anne is STATE OF GEORGIA STATE OF FENNSYLVANIA Saturday, June 27 STATE OF VERGINIA. Saturday, June 27 STATE OF VERGINIA. Saturday, June 27 STATE OF VERGINIA. SORTH RIVER, NY. Rates of passage: Cabin, 20% and 28%, currency; Steering, as lowes as by usy first class line. Desfis at lowest raise, For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 78 Steedway, New York.

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NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

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EXPOSITION BUILDING Lake shore, foot of Adam

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 208, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication this (Saturday) evening, a Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-et., for business. Visitors wellows.

EK'S DOINGS IN WALL STREET. EX stock operations on small capital without risk sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., 2 Wall-st., N. Y

WARRANTED.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, June 13, 1874.

The House made in order to the Sundry Civil ppropriation bill yesterday an amendment for the payment of the old Choctaw fund of \$2,100,-This action indicates a remarkable change of sentiment. There is reason to be-tieve that a considerable part of the old Choctaw fund will be distributed in Washington.

It is removed in Washington that President stchet. It is said that Senator Jones acted as ediator, and that agreement of feeling on the rrency question was the bond of sympathy Detween the persons concerned. The report is worth mentioning, as an indication of the things that are believed possible of President Grant.

Counsel for the Alton Railroad Company ob from the Supreme Court, in see It. Vernor, Ill., yesterday a supersedeas of the adgment rendered by the Sangamon County Streut Court under the Illinois Bailroad law. tion of the State Court by the writ of rari issued from the United States District the Constitution of Illinois and of the Unite

The Convention of Abolitionists has finished es and finally adjourned. The last ays of the session have not been fruitling to attend in person. These contritions saved the Convention from obscurity.
have collected and printed them from day to since the opening of the Convention on Tuesday. If any fault is found with the reports that have appeared in these columns, it will not be on the score that they have been too brief.

flay, by a vote to 108 to 48, to appropriate \$25,000 for the expenses of the Civil-Service Reform Commission. Republicans and Demo-srats seem to be pretty well agreed that the Reform as at present conducted is a sham, but a respectable minority is in favor of continuing ion as being at least a first step in the right direction. The best evi-dence we have had that the Reform not a sham is the opposition it has met from Gen. Butler and the bread-and-butter brigade under his command. Most of these cribed to the Philadelphia platform, contained a plank distinctly recognizing nd approving the principle of Civil-Service Re-But it was one thing "to pledge the that pledge when it could be safely broken. Mr. Ward, of Chicago, deserves the credit of baving made a manly protest against the repudiation of the Philadelphia platform, which has been the policy of the Republican party ever since the second election of President Grant.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular and uncertain yesterday. Mess pork was quiet, and 21/c per brl lower, closing at \$17.55 cash and \$17.50 seller July. Lard was in moderate demand, and 5@71/c per 100 hs steady at 5%@6%e for shoulders, 9%e for short ribs, 9% o for short clear, and 11@11% for active and unchanged at 941/c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and a shade easier, closing at 8%@8%c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was 56@1/2c higher, closing quite weak at \$1.191/ gash and \$1.181/2 seller July. Corn was very at 1601c lower, at 84c. Barley was dull and unfor poor to choice. Cattle were more quiet and inces to move at a moment's notice. Pacific pre-

Paul de Cassaguae is the bully journal rance. He has fought more duels and killed is man oftener than any contemp lan. Several days ago he published an abusive article, which was resented by the Republican Delegates in the Assembly. He has now made nown his willingness to answer the appointed champion of the Republicans on the field of honor, and has added hit of gratuitous braggadocio that ill provoke a good deal of ridicule wherever it read. The proposal is to match nine editors Le Pays against an equal number of Repubcan Deputies, the choice of weapons and antagists to be made by lot. There have been ghting editors before Cassagnac, but a newsaper establishment armed cap-a-pie is some-ning new under the sun. Some of the York journals, if rumor speaks true, find good tuse for their intellectus ments by emulating the example which as been set in Paris, the source of new ideas in ress and manners. Perhays the safe thing to will be to regard Cassagnac's challenge as a smart repartee to the foolish demand of the Renlican Deputy, ex-Mayor Clemence

THE CURRENCY "COMPROMISE." be impossible for Congress to pass any Currency bill this session, there was one contingency that we did not count upon, viz.: that Morton, Lo-gan, and the inflationist party in the Senate uld "flop," and give their support to a measre of contraction—a measure proposing to re-tore specie payments within four years. Could nything more fully demonstrate the demagogue acter of the speeches they have been making and measures they have been urging during he past three months? The so-called promise" reported by Mr. Morton, which passed Senate yesterday, and which is printed in full in our Washington dispatches this morning, is a more thorough-going measure for specie payments than the bill reported by Senator Sherman four weeks ago, and which Morton, Logan, and Wright emas lated with their amendments before it went to the House. It proposes to make the greenbacks convertible into a 5 per cent gold bond on the 1st of January, 1878. Mr. Morton, by way of showing where the compromise comes in, said that it was hoped that a 5 per cent bond would then be at par. In point of fact, the 5 per cent bonds are 2 per cent above par in gold now. Pass this bill and they will be 5 or 6 per cent above par in 1878, for the only cloud resting on the credit of the Government is its failure to provide for the redemption of the greenbacks. nove this cloud, and the whole list of Govern

Michael and the dragon when the latter was utterly cast out. There never was more ridiculous surrender, or more convinci ng proof of the lack of principle, for, if Morton an Logan believed what they have been telling the people about the currency the past winter they are now voting for a measure fraught, victed charlatans, unfit to be trusted with any public employment. The truth is, they had no pinions which they dered to put in opposition he veto of their bill, their knees have been nocking together, until now the Jones memoandum has sent them sprawling. A pretty pectacle they are, for gods and men! It is said that the President will veto even

ment securities will advance. This bill is some

thing like the compromise between St

his bill, because it does not restore specie payments soon enough, or because it provides for free banking before specie payments are restored. We think he will not veto it. Very likely he would prefer a measure which should restore specie payments during his term of office, but the public will hardly sympathize with that sentiment when they reflect that he has endured the aggravations of irredeemable paper six as free banking goes, who, we ask, is likely to rush into that business under the present law, with the assurance that he must be prepared to redeem in angele within four years? If the in flationists set any store by the free-banking clause, we take leave to assure them that for their purposes it is not worth a rush. Moreover, the class who are brawling for more currency are just the class who don't want free banking. On the contrary, they want to get rid of the banks we now have. The bill really provides for a resumption of spec payments inside of four years. We hope it will pass the House and that the President will sign it. There is danger in throwing this question into the field of politics. There is no knowing what the next Congress may consist of, or what form of currency madness may be developed by the elections of the present year. If a bill is now enacted into law, the faith of the nation will have been pledged in a way that everybody can understand, and that will be the end of it.

THE STRIKE IN OHIO. The are several strikes in progress in Ohio, but the strike is that of the miners of the Hocks ing Valley. It began two months ago. It has, therefore, already cost the men more than they can gain in many months, if it finally succeeds But it will not succeed. Several attempts at compromise have failed, by whose fault we do not know. Probably each side, embittered by come to any fair agreement. At any rate, the mine-owners have at last declared open war against the Union. They will hire none of its nembers at any price, however low. They have salisted colored workmen at Richmond, Memphis, and Louisville. The negroes are described as a rugged set of men. Many of them are exsoldiers. The first detachment, 340 strong, reached Nelsonville, where the chief trouble is, at 4 a. m. Thursday. Twenty-one policemen escorted them from Columbus. On their arrival, they were armed and put on picket duty. Mr. higher, at \$11.10@11.12½ cash, and \$11.15@11.20 Longstreth's mine has become "Fort Longseller July. Meats were in light demand, and streth." The American flag floats over it; its buildings are garrisoned; its outskirts are picketed. The idea that the negroes would work with a pick in one hand and a musket in the other has not been carried out. The danger is too great. The musket needs both hands. Be-yond the picket line of Fort Longstreth is an-5% 63% of for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was full and unchanged. Wheat was less active, and 56% higher, closing quite weak at \$1.19% around the fort. Any man trying to enter it must run the gauntlet of two lines. A person who has had exerience in working colored miners in opposition to Union men have put sentries around the fort. Any man trying to enter it must run the gauntlet of two lines. A person who has had exerience in working colored miners in opposition to Union men have put sentries around the fort. Any man trying to enter it must run the gauntlet of two lines. A person who has had exerience in working colored miners in opposition to Union men have put sentries around the fort. Any man trying to enter it must run the gauntlet of two lines. A person who has had exerience in working colored miners in opposition to Union men have put sentries around the fort. Any man trying to enter it must run the gauntlet of two lines. A person who has had exerience in working colored miners in opposition to Union men have put sentries around the fort. Any man trying to enter it must run the gauntlet of two lines. A person who has had exerience in working colored miners in opposition to Union men have put sentries around the fort. Any man trying to enter it must run the gauntlet of two lines. A person who has had exerience in working colored miners in opposition to Union men have put sentries around the fort. Any man trying to enter it must run the gauntlet of two lines. A person who has had exertence in working colored miners in opposition to Union men have put sentries around the fort. Any man trying to enter it must run the gauntlet of two lines. A person who has had exertence in working colored miners in opposition to Union men have put sentries around the fort. Any man trying to enter it must run the gauntlet of two lines. A person who has had exertence in working colored miners in opposition to Union men have put sentries around the fort. Any man trying to enter it must run the gauntlet of two lines around the on the ground making pacific spee

ntions are needed. Tardy negro recruits ha cen fired at and there was ing between the two sets of seni night. Early yesterday morning a large pany of miners moved up to the colored picket and made friendly overtures. They pro kind treatment to all who would join in th strike, and agreed to pay the fares of those wh desired to return home, Thirty or forty ne groes were prevailed upon by these ar guments, and went over to the strik camp. That they were as kindly ers' camp. That they were as kindly treated as they could reasonably expect is ap parent from the fact that many of them were es. The miners fairly won the day

out reinforcements are expected by the operation ors, and the end of it all no man can tell. This state of things is a bitter comme our incapacity to reconcile capital and labor. Here is a bit of civil war in a Northern State, and that State is not Pennsylvania, where it has besome a settled thing that coal must be paid for at the pit's mouth with money and blood. It is not well that this dectrine should gain wider cre dence. The operators of the Hocking Valley may, they probably will, conquer the Union in this case, but what then? Ere long the colored men will have a Union. Then there will be another strike, another protracted quarrel, perhaps bloodshed, and finally another set of men, who will, in their turn, form a Union. Then the old circle will be trod again, and so on ad infinitum mtil common sense is heard. Its message is this An industrial partnership between masters and men has been found to work to a charm is English coal-mines ; try it here. Put the mines into the hands of joint-stock companies. Let the present owners hold (say) two-thirds of the stock. Sell the other third to the miners, i they want to buy it. At first they will probably refuse. Afterwards they will compete for it. Fix a rate of profit somewhat above the average rate of the last few years, and provide that when the profits are more than enough to pay this new rate of interest on the capital stock, the surplus shall be divided into two equal parts, one of which shall be an extra dividend upon capital, and the other a dividend upon labor, to e divided in proportion to the wages earned by each man during the period for which the dividend is declared. Such a plan, while it will in no way prevent the present owners from con rolling absolutely their property, will yet make should yield the largest possible profits. If adopted, it would prevent waste. It would stop strikes. It would insure the hiring, not only of man's muscle, but of his skill and his goodwill. The extra money paid the men would be only part of the extra money gained by the asters. Such a scheme has proved a complete oceas in England under circumstances as bad

THE TROUBLE IN FRANCE June 8 the feeling at Versailles was a ng but cheerful. A storm was beginning t blow which has ever since been gaining in volume and force. What destruction it may yel make, or how it may shatter the temporary framework of government in France, it is hard erned by law, as are all other things under the hard to get at. It is something like the law of the winds, or of spilt quicksilver,

as those which now prevail in Ohio. These are

the dictates of common sense. If the warriors of Hocking Valley are wise, they will heed them.

On the 8th, 125 Deputies signed a polition for the dissolution of the Assembly. The signers hoped to be remforced by 195 more, f. s., by the Left Centre. The Left Centre, or Moderate Republicans, are determined that, before the Assembly adjourns in August, the question of Republic or dissolution shall be settled, Of course, they desire that the Republic shall be proclaimed definitely and made perpetual. Failing in this, they would insist on dis of the Chamber. M. Dufaure, it is announced will in a few days sak the Cor of a bill introduced one year ago, which provides that the Government shall consist of a Senate, a Chamber of Representatives, and a President, which means the Republic. Before moving for a dissolution, however, it is proposed that, if M. Dufaure's motion fails, the Left Centre will move to refer a like proposition to a new Com-mission. It is thought that, should the last motion fail, all the members of all the division of the Left would resign en masse. The feeling of the Left against the B

ists and in favor of the decision of the question Republic or no Republic, was intensified when, on the 9th, M. Girerd, Deputy from the Depart ment of the Nievre, read before the Assembly paper which he said had been circulated du the recent campaign in his department, and which called on all Bonapartiet officials to confe all appointments of which they had the bestown upon such retired officers as were in favor of M. Bergeme, the Bonapartist candidate. M. Girerd added that M. Magne, the Minister of Pinance, had furnished lists of such officers to the Government The Bonapartist, Bouher, pronounced the doc ument a forgery, but said he was in favor of inquiry. Gambetta, the leader of the Extreme Left, or of the Radical Republicans, acous both Magne and Cissey of complicity in novement to strengthen the Bonapartist influence. Whereupon Rouher retorted by re-calling the fraudulent contracts and improper appointments reported against M. Gambetta by the Committee on the Acts of the Septennat. said that he had always answered the questions of the Committee, but would not allow the " wretches "-meaning the Bonapartists-to move a vote of censure on Gambetta. When leaving the Chamber Gambetta and a friend by whom he was accompanied were insulted by a Bonapartist. The feeling in Paris is of course intense. Paris is not Bonapartist, and hence the necessity of placing a guard on the trai that conveyed the Deputies from Versailles to Paris to protect the Bonapartists, the feeling against them by Gambetta's supporters being very great. On the other hand, the feeling of the Bonapartists against Gambetta is not the kindest. The Bonapartist journals are raving against the Left Centre. The Bonapartists have again insulted Gambetta. Op the 10th an attempt was made by Cassanova, a member of the Imperial Guard, to strike him, Count Saint Croix was more successful next day, and actu-ally did strike him on the return of the Deputies to Versailles. The Government has promised to institute an inquiry into the proceed-ings. What larger eak may grow from the small acorn we shall learn soon, or whether any shall In the meantime, the Government has been de feated on a very important measure. On the 10th the Assembly adopted an amendment to the

Municipal Electoral bill fixing the age of electors

The vote argues great strength for the Republicans, and it is just possible they may have strength enough to effect a dissolution of the

THIRD-TERM POLITICS.

pay, present or prospective. The investigation the District of Columbia affairs has sh that its editor drew inspiration from the purse of men unpleasantly mixed up in those affair that he draws more innocent inspiration, purely political matters, from persons high office. It is of some import, therefore, when the Republican boldly declares that a third term for Grant is not only possible, but perhaps probable. The editorial which makes tion is a long one. It begins with the fran admission that the Republican party is no longer a unit, but a compound of factions, with many issues and many leaders. Those among these leaders who are fairly entered for the Presidential race are then mentioned and discussed. Senator Carpenter is the first man trotted out for inspection. Various undeserved adjectives are showered upon him, and his opportunities of service and of achievement are declared to be "fully equal to those of any other man in the country." Mr. Carpenter can console himself with this thought when the morning of March 5, 1875, ushers him into private life. Mr. Morton is "a superb politician who holds his friends with "bands of steel," and will, "in certain contingencies, prove formidable opponent in the struggle for nomina tion." Mr. Conkling is an intellectual and mora perfection. Why was not the phrase rounder out with a hint at the physical perfection of the Republican Adonis? In his case, too, that ever-ready "contingency" comes into play "We can imagine," says the Republican contingency in which his nomination and election would be an absolute certainty." The pric of Illinois is treated of in brief. He represent the elan of the party, -whence we infer that the elan is in favor of national bankruptcy at the speaker, and could with good backing, carry all about Logan. It is evident that the Hon. John A. would have done better to buy ar interest in the Republican instead of in the Inter-Ocean. The latter would have fawned upon him, at any rate, and the former now damns him with faint praise Speaker Blaine "never blunders." He has a large assortment of other admirable qualities He is now "bending an iron energy" to attai the Presidency. Said energy is not "vain or hopeless." Gen. Butler is another man whom the party would be delighted to honor. He has more enemies and more friends than any other man. He is "strong" with some people, an "idol" to others, and a "tower of strength or still others. If nominated, he would "rewould, of course, be astonished if B. F. B. car-ried one State. Messrs. Dawes and Garfield are

out of the fight. "But," says the Republican, -it is a sign but,"-"what of Gen. Grant?" If his suc essor were to be elected now, "no candidate probably be stronger in 1876 than he is now. He may retuse re-election, he may content him-self with naming his successor, he may take the third term that is within his grasp. He "can be re-elected for a third term almost without op-position and in spite of all the traditions of our politics." Traditions are stronger than the Washington Republican and the Louisville Courier Journal think. Yet we can imagine one contingency in which they may yield to the third-term idea. If in the campaign of 1876 pponents rags, then he may win the race. The Independent Conventions of Illinois and Indiana have done their best to make this contingency

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The opinions of leading business men on the present condition of trade and its prospects are not uniform. Though differing widely, the rea sons of that difference can be found in the natur of the business pursued, and the activity, or the want of it, that forces itself upon the attention of the chaever. Some departments of trade and manufactures were paralyzed by the panic last September, and they are likely to remain so for an indefinite period in the future. For man years previous to the revulsion, railway buildi and bonds had absorbed most of the surp capital of the nation as fast as it according The manufacture of iron, stimulated by an end nous tariff, was, therefore, active, and thos engaged in it were exceedingly prosperous Of course, this trade is now dull, and mu continue so certainly till the country has extension of our railways for most of the since the War closed. The manufacture sale of what are properly called luxuri by no means active. Prudent peop cut down their expenditures in thi during a panic, and for a considerable during a panic, and for a considerable time affer business in other departments begins to revire. Hence a large class of people East and West have reason for the opinion that trade is excensively dult

let us now inquire what elements there are for a gradual and sure return to a reasonable degree of prosperity. Most of the effected. The losses have been charged off, and, while the capital and stock schedules have sunk down sadly enough for many men once in the list of nillionaries, vet it cannot be denied that the setual wealth of the nation has steadily increased. True, many of the new railways defaulted on their interest and most of them passed their paid the interest on their bonds promptly, and a few have declared dividends on their stock. In addition to that, interest due to individual capiall kinds, in the aggregate amounting to tens of millions of money, has been paid. To this must be added the interest disbursed by the Government every six months, and the profits on the grocery and other departments of trade, many of which have been doing a successful busi-ness. Since the advance in corn, several months since, our farmers have bee receiving fair prices for farm product immense amount of money is now in ads, which, in due time, will find its way

feals were never better.

For weeks, if not months past, been accumulating in all the busine

the nation. A leading banker from Portland, for many years. California has already secure her wheat-crop, worth probably \$25,000,000. Oregon has also a large surplus for export. In vast sums in the shape of interes rnments, and by individuals, and in dividend banks and other institutions, on the 1st o July, less than three weeks hence. The aggreate would be told in tens of millions of Where all this money is to find safe and profitahis investment will be a question not easy for capitalists to decide. In New York and other ime been down to 3@5 per cent, and in Chicago St. Louis, and other Western cities, and on the Pacific Coast, it has seldom been so abundant and rates of interest so low. Hence we expect

CHICAGO AS A PLACE OF SUMMER-RESORT senting to the public, that in all the land ere is no place that can equal Chicago as a comfortable summer-resort, is now almost generally cepted. A brief experience in any other city rill establish the fact that, when a Chicago family leaves home in search of comfort, and health. ities of the United States are intensely hot dur ing the summer season; and this rule applies equally to those places known as special resorts, Even in the less fashionable places of this kind in the mountain districts, there is the same blazing sun during the day time, and fogs and miasatic vapors at night. The "country" board iness, or fraud, is now too generally understood to deceive any but the simplest beginn The hot sun by day, the dusty roads, the iner terosene lamps by night, the low and sm sized bed-rooms, the scanty supply of water; and the meats, butter, eggs, and other food all brought from the nearest city, never fail to open the eyes of the victims to the delusion of country board and country air as an escape from the

mforts of home in a city like Chicago. A recent visit found the City of Cincin verwhelmed with heat; business suspended at udday; horses dropping in the street; the scanty water in the channel of the river evapo-rating at the rate of two inches a day, and threatening to leave the city high and dry. A visit to the various resorts in the mountain places of Virginia and Pennsylvania all dislosed intense heat by day and by night. Baltimore lay sweitering under the rays of a sun which had not been shaded by a stoud for weeks. Washington City was even worse. The heat was as intense that even at the Capitol, on the highest point in the place, the heat was so great that Members of Congress found it time : an escape to the rotundathe portions of the Capitol to get fresh air. was a necessity. No person could sit in the gal-lery half an hour without being overcome with the heat. The presiding officers and clerks were objects of general commiseration. At the hotel and in private families there was the same gen eral discomfort,—blazing sun all day, and sleep detying sultriness at night. In Philadelphia

ities and towns, it was the same thing. How different in all these respects is Chiere there is no such extreme weather. We ap each nearer to an Elysian summer than any on is spent, there sets in the gra teful, cooling seze, rendered all the more enjoyable by the calm, with the setting of the sun. In Chie the reverse is the case. We do not suppose that, taking the average of the seasons, there is more than one night in each year when comfortable eleeping is in the least interrupted by the heat, not even when the days have been unusually he for a few hours.

Chicago has now, within the miles, numerous suburban towns and villages all easy of access by excellent roads. She has also her system of parks and broad boulevards, and the two furnish a series of drives not excelled, if equaled, in any city of the country. So much is the summer heat modified in Chicage by the never-failing breezes of lake and pratrie, that comfortable driving on these roads and in the parks can be enjoyed from early afternoom and as far into the evening as desired. The sojourner in Chicago, if his object be to breathe fresh air, to have an abundant supply of pure water, comto have an abundant supply of pure water, comfortable, spacious lodgings, and a table supplied ion with all its markets. The soft crabs of the tropics, the trout and other fish of the Northern lakes, the beef of the plains, the mutton of the stains, the wines of California, Ohio, and Mis souri and of Europe, -everything that can tempt the appealite, or gratify the most exacting taste, finds its way to Chicago. Within twelve hours ride of some of the finest fruit-gardens of the country, there is never a scarcity of any variety of fruit at any season. The world is trib iquidations caused by the panic have been to the market of Chicago. With pure air and effected. The losses have been charged off, an abundance of pure water, with lake and forest, plains and river, all at our door, we unite all the enjoyments of country life with metro-politan abundance, luxury, and comforts. The summer visitor to this city has all the purity of air that he vainly seeks in the rural solit and has with it the comforts and elegancies of a metropolitan city. He is, morever, within direct and easy access to any other part of the country. He can take a few days to the scenery of Lake Superior, or visit Niagara, or take a trip to the Rocky Mountains, and come back to Chi-

he broad land that offers such perfect satisfac

DIO LEWIS ON PROHIBITION

abitory law, and communicates the result of his These are, to say the least, very remarkable, not alone for the information contained in them, but also because they indicate a very radica ange in Mr. Lewis' ideas concerning the agen ies which can be most profitably twenty years ago we began to legislate against the sale of intoxicating drinks. Since that time temperance sentiment has retrograded." Furthermore, he regrets that the women of Onio have dropped the "divine agencies," and that they have been seized with the madness of regulating temperance by law, and says: "In the plane of politics the rum party will beat the temrance party every time; and if, perchancehere and there, the temperance voters are in the majority, the rum party will best them all the same—not in voting, but in dodging." Unfor-tunately, however, the same difficulty lies in the way of the "divine agencies," as Mr. Lewis calls them, that hinders the operation of legisla-tion, and that is the intemperate zea of the reformers themselves. So long only fail to accomplish any immediate effect for good, but also do harm to the cause of temperance. The results of the perversity and reckless seal of the crusaders are now shown in the plentiful crop of suits for damages which are springing up all over the State, instituted by druggists and others whose business has been

which also goes to show the folly of compulsor he states that there are 300 places who are sold, or one for every fifty people, men the prohibitory law is supposed to be enforced, and where it has been on the statute-books for at least twenty-five years. It should be furtherin spite of law is done, not by transient visitors nor by new comers, but by the staid people themselves, whose legislators have made the laws. The population of Maine does not increase; on the other hand it is decreasing, and, as it decreases, the consumption of liquor increases. In Chicago, where there is no proabitory law, there are 3,100 saloons, or one to about 130 people, men, women and children, and this in a great cosmopolitan city, thronged con-stantly with strangers from every part of the country. Dr. Lewis' Maine trip has apparently povinced him of the utter futility of itory legislation, which leads him to say, "I am sure the friends in Ohio are sufficiently interested in the temperance cause to sand a the workings of the prohibitory law; demonstrate the folly of attempting men temperate upon compulsion, would it not be at once both more sensible and practical

There is another point made by Dio Lewis

with all the varieties of food that make up a sea-sonable entertainment, can find no place where he can improve his condition. We are in the heart of the country and in direct communicaon with all its markets. The soft crabs of the them, they went armed. During the serenade, the Juniors came up in wagons, also armed, and an affray at once commenced, in which rocks were the plains, the mutton of the

Logan tells an interviewer that he used to rather enjoy reading the newspaper, but latterly he has paid but little attention to what the newspapers

Dio Lewis, the champion of the recent Tem-perance Crusade throughout several of the West-ern States, has been making a tour of the State

RAILROAD persedeas Gran

The Northern Centre Foreign

Proposed Lease of the THE CHICAGO &

lay, D. T. Littler,

Periadenteria, June 12.— mation was handed to report the Pennsylvania Railroad ing. The Northern Centre ing. The Northern Cent have been notified of the in London, through the ba & Co., of this city, of a lo

topersedeas Granted in the Alton

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Northern Central Road Effect a Foreign Loan.

reposed Lease of the Road to the Pennsylvania Company.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON CASE.

Sectial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Vennox, Ill., June 12.—By the noon train jods, D. T. Littler, Esq., of the firm of Hay, from a Littler, of Springfield, arrived here to us from the Supreme Court a supersedess in he case of The People, etc., vs. the Chicago, him & St. Louis Railroad Company, this being the title of the case in the Court below. The may vas tried in the Sangamen County Circuit Court, the defendants having sued out of the United States Court for the Southern District of Linguis States Court for the Southern District of Inited States Court for the Southern District of Illiacia, a writ of certiforari, and the Circuit Dort of Sangamon County made an arise staying further proceedings; afterwards, m motion of the plaintiff's counsel, the case was set for hearing, was heard sx-parts, over the written protest of the defendants, filed by their rounsel, and judment was rendered for \$3,000. The defendants presented a bill of exceptions to the Great Court of Sangamon County, which the Court refused to wign, on the grounds that he defendants were not entitled to a bill of exceptions, because they sought to limit their appearance in the case, for the express, purpose of ling such a bill of exceptions, and for no other purpose.

ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ion was handed to reporters at the offices of Pennsylvania Railroad Company this morn-The Northern Central Railway Company ing. The Northern Central Railway Company have been notified of the successful negotiation in London, through the banking-house of Drexel & Co., of this city, of a loan of \$2,000,000 6 per the control of the immed in bonds

t Co., of this city, of a loan of \$2,000,000 6 per cent mortgage bonds, to be issued in bonds of £200 or \$1,000 each. The rate at which the bonds are taken is \$7½ per cent; the sdvances, £25 on allotment, £50 on the 1st of July, £50 on the 1st of August, and £50 on the 1st of September. It is understood that the proceeds of this loan will go towards the payment of the existing floating debt, to be followed immediately by a dividend on the stook the present aspect of affairs promising that result.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In The Transpure report of the anumal mosting of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway
tompany last week, it was intimated that the
grow samings of the Company for the fleet
part ending May 31, 1874, approximated 81,500,
100 in excess of the previous year's showing.
The require ratement of the Company, since
published, the last month being estimated,
shows the increase to be \$1,500,513.0. The
grows earnings for 1872-778 being \$12,735.006.75,
and for 1873-74, \$14,333,220.05. The operating
expenses for the last year were \$9,561,589.084,
interest on bonds, \$2,111,607,56, and rental
of least lines \$2,1054,346.07, making a
total of \$12,827,490.71. which, deducted
from the gross earnings, leaves a net
result of \$1,807,28.34. This showing is
upon 1,500 miles of road, embracing that portion
through the culture of the Wistons & St. Peter,
La Oross, Trempelesua & Prascot, Northwestern
Company, comprising 608 miles of separate
mad. Although the outside lines are not resured a proposed the statement of th

Rocks and how to reached for several Alorana Higher agent fine \$50 and coers in Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Mannox, Wis., June 12.—At Stoughton to-day O. M. Tarner, Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Milwantes & St. Paul Railroad, was prosecuted by Col. Ed B. Payant, of this city, for charging lilegal fates for passanger fare. He was defended by Frank Allen. There was no jury, and Justice Solemen Turner said, the agent was a same personal friend, and he was reductant to find him guilty, but the case was plain, and he must do so. He fined him \$50 and costs. The Justice's own son is Deputy Station Agent the ame piace.

HUMADEES A ST. PAUL RANNINGS.

LAVED FROM THE AMERIQUE.

Inv York, June 12.—Le Courier des Etats
the announces the arrival in this city of four
seasons of the Amerique, about whom noththe season of the Amerique, about whom noththe season of the Amerique, about whom noththe season of the Amerique of the American
to this hip Mirimient, bound from England
Canal. Capt. Wiltrie, of the Mirimiehl,
the vating in the neighborhood of the American
to some time, proceeded on his voyage.

The same of the season of the capture of the American
the statement of the American
the for some time, proceeded on his voyage.

The American and the rescued passengers
and mally landed at Eaptiste, whence they came

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Large Meeting in Toronto to Devise Means for Connecting Tide-Water and the Great Lakes.

The Lake Huron & Ontario Canal Recommended.

ment and Toronto corporation occupied seats on the platform.

Mr. Blain, M. P., on opening the proceedings, reviewed at some length the question of transportation. He said that

THEE CANAL BOUTES WERE PROPOSED.—

one communicating between Lake Nipsissing and the Ottawa River, the engeneering difficulties of which would render the cost enormous; another with Lake Simcoe and the Trent Valley, which would only be a barge-canal and the third route was from Georgian Bay by the River Nottawassas with Lake Simcoe and the Trent valle, which would only be a barge-canal and the third route was from Georgian Bay by the River Nottawassas with Lake Simcoe and through Holland Marsh into the River Humbert, near Toronto. This last route would save 727 miles in journey from Chicago to Liverpool by water, when compared with route via New York and Buffalo. Engineers of great experience had reported in favor of its practicability; the question whether it would pay was to be considered, and he quoted figures at great length estimating everything in the least favorable manner. The speaker claimed that

cessity of accommodation for vessels of a minimum draught of 14 feet. Col. Bridges had formerly considered the French River route the best, but now considered the Huron & Ontario Canal the most feasible. He conpoled dead by reading a letter from ex-Licett. Gov. Bross, of Chicago, whe had advocated the proposed canal in THE CHICAGO TRIVER, and who expressed his regret at his inability to attend.

Dr. Hoyt, Commissioner from the State of Wisconsin, apologised for the absence of the Governor of that State, who desired him to express his interest in every measure for transporting Western produce to the scaboard to which he would contribute to the utmost of his ability. The railroad communication must be improved. The speaker instanced the Contario should be connected by a canal capable of receiving vessels of 2,000 tons burden, and it must come.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the construction of the fractact links about 15 had been construction of the fractact links and contained the construction of the grant contained to the construction of the fractact links and contained the construction of the con

At Camson, Mc.

Special Dispatch to The Change Tribusa.

Kenkur, Ia. June 12.—The Town of Canton, Mc., on the M., V. & W. E. R., 23 miles below this city, was visited by a very destructive confagration at an early hour this morning. The fire broke out about 2 o'clock in an unoccupied frame structure, and the fiames spread rapidly to the adjeining buildings, and before their progress was stayed nearly one entire block, ambracing some of the largest and most substantial brick buildings in the place, had been consumed. Canton is without a Fire Department, or any apparatus for extinguishing a fire, and had it not been for a timely change in the wind, the whole town would probably have been destroyed. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The fotal loss is estimated at over \$30,000; insurance, \$18,000.

The following is a list of the losses: Mrs. R. White, \$500; A. L. Richards, on stock and building, \$10,000; M. Smoot, on building, \$2,500; Dr. Hughes, office library and lectures, \$350; Schulz & Durbee, ou stock of groceries, \$2,500; Franklin Lodge I. O. O. F., halls and furniture, \$1,500; J. J. Louthan, on building, \$2,500; Mack & Go., on building, \$2,500; Klitt & Bro., brick storaroom and two frame buildings, one occupied as a residence and saloon, \$5,000; Mack & Go., on building, \$2,500; Button & Moore, frams dwelling, \$600.

At London, Cart.

London, Ont., June 12.—The Ontain Car-works, including the wood and blanksmith shops, enginehouse, car-materials, tools, and machinery, were burned this morning. The loss is heavy, but well insured.

London, Ont., June 12.—The main building of

well insured.
LONDOS, Ont., June 12.—The main building of the Ontario Car-Works, with its contents, including fourteen new cars, burned this morning.
Loss, \$50,080; insurance, \$55,000.

At Frankfort, Ky.

HOCKING VALLEY MINERS.

An Exciting Day at the Nelsonville

Parley Between the Imported Negroes and the Strikers.

e of the New Men Induced to Desert. and Some Reconverted.

and quartered at Longstreth's mines. Dur-ing and quartered at Longstreth's mines. Dur-ing the day the strikers have succeeded in per-sasting about fifty negroes to desert and come over to them, telling them they would furnish money and send them home, and the negroes believed all this, and are in the public square to-night, where the Union is holding a meeting. Several negroes have made speeches, telling the

miners to hold out

D THEY HAVE TO WADE THROUGH RLOOD
to escure their rights. There is no doubt but
what the operators will be successful in introducing negroes into the valley. Mr. Ames said
that he would have 500 more here by to-tomorrow night, and there will be nothing for them

that he would have 500 more here by to-tomorrow night, and there will be nothing for them to do have go to work at once.

G. H. Putnam, the Governor's Private Scoretary, is here with power to call for troops on the moment of any outbreak on the part of the strikers. He has just telegraphed to Athem for a force to come here by special train to stand guard to-morrow, as all negroes, who have not deserted will go into the mines in the morning and commence work.

Columbus, O., June 12.—A special to the Ohio State Journal from Nelsonville, this afternoon, among other things, says: At daylight this morning the picked line of the Union miners was not visible, but soon after a party of about 100 collected near the colored forces. Care was taken to keep the main body of negroes out of hearing distance, but the strikers ust down near by and held conversation with the negroes, urging them to join the Union. The guard was doubled, but still three colored men welked up to the guards, and presenting their revolvers, walked over the guard attempted to press back the colored men, the strikers urged them the more heartily to desert demanding to know if they guere still slaves, and feared to go where they pleased. Secretary Putnam and Shariff Warren were on the grounds, and advised

FUTTING THE MAIN BODY TO WORK, leaving only a small party for guard duty. Arrangements were at once made to put sixty men into the mines to work, but at that time word came that a large body of strikers were marching towards the mines. Secretary Putnam and the Sheriff advanced to meet this party, and found them 800 strong, headed by a brass band. Putnam addressed the party and succeeded in restraining them from proceeding further. After establishing a guard line of Union miners to prevent this party from advancing towards the mines. Putnam and the Sheriff advanced to meet this party from advancing towards the mines. Putnam and the second of the mines and communicated to the operators his thorough confidence that he

pagroes did their utmost to restore confidence, but, notwithstanding their afforts, several squads pressed through the lines and were received by the strikers with loud cheering. Squads continued to drop out until thirty or forty had deserted. The operators tried various devices to prevent the exodus, the most successful of which was in urging negroes to join in singing.

"RALLY BOUND THE NIAO,"
and religious pieces familiar in the Southern States. When Piert would commence to speak the operators would have their men drown his voice with songs. The scene was very exciting. At half-past 10 a. m. Piert withdrew his forces, but at 11 oclock was seen resturning to the attack. A large body of miners were not far off, seemingly switting orders, but Piert insisted that there was no danger of violence, and that seemingly awaiting orders, but Piert insisted that there was no danger of violence, and that no miner would open fire. The plan of the miners is to coax off as many of the negroes as possible, hoping to make such inroads in their ranks that the new movement of the operators will be practically a failure. The operators say that they are far from discouraged; that they have more men coming, and, if necessary, they will bring 1,000 men for the miners to take care of.

At 2 o'clock some of the negroes who deserted

At 2 o'clock some of the negroes who deserted HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR FIRST LOVE.

and squads are seen on the road moving both to and from the camp.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Columnus, O., June 12.—The evening special to the State Journal says there has been no special excitement during the afternoon. Part of the negroes have been mining coal, and part at work on earthworks. During the day

ABOUT SIXTY NEGROES HAVE DESERTED.

but some have returned to camp very drunk. An order has been sept to Memphis for 100 more. Still others are expected to-morrow.

The Lytle Guards and Still Guards have been ordered off duty, but with instructions to be ready to come to Nelsonville if needed. A military company at Athens is to be increased to 100 and ordered to be ready to move on short notice if needed.

notice if needed.

THIRD DISPATCH.

COLUMNES, O., June 12.—Latest advices from Nelsonville state that no outbreak need be feared to-night. The Sheriff of Athens County has a force of twenty-five deputies for guard duty, so as to relieve the negroes, who hereafter will be put to work. A delegation of Straitsville miners says they do not expect to come to Nelsonville in a body, and it is thought if they will keep their promises no collision will occur. If there has been any spirittof attack among the Nelsonville miners, it has been suppressed by the presence of the State suthorities. It was found to-night that more than

ONE RUNDING NEGROES HAVE DESERTED to the strikers. A miner interviewed Secretary Putnam to-night to learn whether the State would transport the colored deserters to their homes, and so relieve the Nelsonville Union of an elephant. The operators say that within ten days every mine in the valley will be filled with negroes.

days every mine in meeting to-night, eulogizing the deserters and declaring no violence would be offered by the Unionists. Some of the deserters said they had been brought there by misrepresentations, and were dissatisfied with the prospects at the mines.

All quiet at midnight.

THE HOMEOPATHS. THE HOMEOPATHS.

NIMORAL PALLS, June 12.—The American Institute of Homeopathy reassembled this morning. One hundred and twenty new members were admitted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Fresident, W. H. Holcombe, New Orleans; Vice-President, L. E. Abner, LaCrosse, Wis; Geoeral Secretary, Robert McClutcher, Philadelphia; Provisional Secretary, Burchard W. James, Philadelphia; Treasurer, E. M. Kellog, New York; Censors, F. R. McManus, Baltimore; N. R. Morse, Salem, Rass.; C. Hugby, St. Paul, Minn.; C. S. Eldridge, Chicago; H. F. Biggar, Cleveland.

marelous phenomenon is related—the name of the physician being given—of a Mrs. John Kelley, of Mercer County, Ps., who had just given bright to five children, that being the second effort of the kind within twelve mosths, or ten children born within the year." And the Adverticer adds this; "Mrs. Kelley, referred to above, resided in Lackswannock Township.

bers the circumstances of the birth of the ten children very wall, having been present on both occasions. Dr. Magoffin, of Mercer, was the physician. Mrs. Kelley died about a year after this event, but in the meantime had twins, having given birth to twelve children within twenty months. Mr. Kelley is still living, and now resides in Sharon."

Whiting and Jackson, of the Blind Institute, were here and interviewed Gov. Taylor in regard to the plane for rebuilding the Institute for Blind at Janesville, on the old foundations. They proposed a building about the same size as the burned building, on the ground plan, but one story less in height, and introducing various improvements for increased safety and comfort. They desired the Governor's sucction of their plans, and the expenditure of \$50,000 or \$60,000 thereon this year, and pledges that he would recommend to the next Legislature appropriations to complete the building. The Governor declined to accede to the request, saying that there was no law authorizing the rebuilding, or his approval of the plans therefor, and they must act on their own responsibility. However, he should not interfere, and the next Legislature could take such action as it deemed best.

THE INDIANS.

Fighting Among the Alaska Indian Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

New York, June 12.—A. B. Francis, of the ship Illinois, in a letter to a friend in this city, dated Sitka, Alaska, May 17 last, says:

"On our return to Sitka, we picked up the crew of the United States schooner Margaretta, and brought them to Sitka with some portions of the wreck which the Indians did not steal. The Indians in Sitka are now fighting with one another. The fighting has lasted for three days. They have thrown up barricades of rocks, stc., and in the fight this morning three were killed and two wounded. Our steamer is anchored between the two parties, who are fighting within fifty yards of the beach. They only fight when the tide is out. In fighting they use knives and spears."

The letter closes with the strange statement that the United States tro ops do not interfers to stop them, for fear of trouble from them.

Pight with Apaches.

San Francisco, June 12.—A dispatch from Prescott to-night says Lieut. Heyl, on the 27th May, had a fight with the Apaches, near Tonto Croins, and killed four, capturing seven women and two children.

CRIME.

Murderer Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

QUINCY, Ill., June 12.—The case of Ambros which has been hanging in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Mo., since June 12, 1870, was finally disposed of at Palmyra yesterday. The second trial occurred last January, when the jury found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. A motion for a new trial was granted by the Court, and the case set for trial on the 8th inst. Before the last trial, the attorneys for the defense made a proposition to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, and accept the highest penalty for that offense, but the proposition was rejected. A short time ago the same proposition was reserved, and the prosecution, after due deliberation, agreed to a disposition of the case in the manner proposed. Coe was accordingly arraigned in Court yesterday, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The case has cost the State of Missouri about \$20,000.

Murder Near Ottawa, O.

CULPEPPER, Va., June 12.—Edward Brown colored) was hanged here to-day for the mur-er of William C. Dierken, in December. THE STORM AT THE EAST.

In New York and Connecticut.

XEW YORK.

The Rochester Express says: "In Pittsford the stourn was quite severe. One hundred and thirty panes of glass in Mr. Javis Lord's greenhouse. Pittsford, were broken by the hall, and gardens suffered in that neighborhood. Trees were shattered, and crops more or less injured in every direction."

A special to the Utica Observer from Hamilton says: "It will take many thousands of dollars to repair the damage done in about twenty minutes. The new Catholic Church was completely demolished. The loss on building and iurniture must be at least \$\$4,000. The Congregationalist Church lost its steeple, which landed in a neighboring door-yard. The stained-glass windows on the north side are fearfully broken. The Episcopal Church on Madison street anfered a heavy loss in the breaking of her ornamental windows."

The Schenectady Union says: "The greatest damage done by the water in this city is at the upper end of Hamilton street, just above Veeder avenue. The flood cut through the sand at the top of the hill and worked its way down to Veeder avenue, tearing up curbstone and pavement and leaving a gully from six to eight feet deep and varying in width. In some places nearly half of the pavement is gone, and all the way down the hill a considerable portion of the street has been washed avay."

A whirlwind during the severe storm of Sunday aftermoon visited Millpoint, in the Town Glen, Mortgomery County, J. J. Paulkner's grist-mill was scriously injured, a broom-corn dry-house, kitchen, and bar-room destroyed, a tensement-house blown in and a cooper-shop blown down. Henry C. Pettingill, in Florida, had seven acres of pine timber mowed down. David Blood's hop-yard was destroyed. Mr. Lody, at Millpoint, had two dwellings destroyed and a bearn carried four feet off its foundation.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "The furious thunder-storm of Sunday night was especially severe and classatrous in Connecticut, and the Village, of Winated all in Litchfield County, and the first two

THE NEW COMET. BOCHESTER, N. Y., June 8.—A new comet was discovered at 10 o'clock to-night by Lewis Swift, of this city. It is near Camelleopard's breast; is quite bright, and has a tall about half a degree in length. Its motion is slow and toward the earth.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, June 12.

Barge O. Cromwell, Port Huron, 20,375 bu corn. Sumr Milwaukes, Ogdensburg, sundries. Lake Freights

Were quiet and weak at \$5,683% for corn, 4c for wheat, and 3c for ests, to Buffalo. Charters—To Buffalo: Schr L. C. Danforth, corn at \$5,000 schr Vanderbift, corn on private terms; schr Bahama, oats at \$6,000 schr, corn and prop Mohawk, corn and oats through. To Mothreal: Frop Shickjuna, corn at 16c. Total, \$6,000 su corn, and \$3,000 bu corn, a BAY CTT, June 12.—Lumber to Chicago, \$2.00; schr Ganges, 4.000 bris sait to Chicago at 14c.
CLEWELAND, June 12.—Coal to Chicago, down-town, be free; to People's Gas Company's dock, 606 free.
CHEWEGO, June 12.—The last charter here was at 700 or coal to Chicago, free.
BUTALO, June 12.—Charters for coal to Chicago at 06 free. be free,
Tourio, June 12.—Freights, good demand. Buffa, 3a. Oswego, 6c.
Millwavkik, June 12.—Freights on wheat 4c to
unfalo, and 8 ye to lower lake ports.

Vessels Passed Port Huren.

Post Huson, Mich., June 12 Evaning. — Ur—Props St. Louis, Graves, with consort, and schr Scotis; schrs William Grundy, John Breden.

Nothing down.

The tug Frank Perew arrived down with schr Athenian, wrecked isst fail on Whisky Bay.

A collision occurred on the Flats isst night between a tow bound down and the achr Eliza, three vessels in the tow collising with the Eliza and damaging her head gear.

the tow colliding with the Elisa and damaging her head gear.

Illinois & Michigan Canni.

Bridgerous, Ill. June 12—1:30 p. m.—Arryzp—Monitor, Morris, 6,000 to corns, 2,000 bu oats; Robert floimes, Lacon, 6,700 bu corn, 200 bu wheat.

CYZIRTD—Cataract, LaSalle, 90 m lumber, 10,600 lath; Midgit, Ottawa, 7,80 ff. lumber, 190 m shingles, Bridget, Ottawa, 8,400 bu corn; 11, June 12—7:35 p. m.—Arryzp—Crion, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; 11, June 12—13, 500 bu corn; Danube, Ottawa, 5,400 bu corn; 26 bu rye.

CLEARED—Gipsy Queen, 50 m lumber, Henry; 2,400 ft. lumber, LaSalle; John Carter, Lasalle, 9,028 ft. lumber, Elist's Bridge; 35,000 ft lumber, Johlet; Cayuga, Lockport, 60 m lumber, 6,250 lath.

The Extle.

A highly-sensational account of the terrible de-

The Extle.

A highly-sensational account of the terrible destruction of the schr Extle and her entire crew has been going the rounds of the various papers published at lake ports. The sensation, in the first place, originated in the fact that some individual claimed to have found the following document in a bottle at Rogers City, on Lats Buron:

"On board the schooner Exile. We sunk at Garden City reef; lost all hands; loaded with glycerine. It blew up at 4 o'clock, a. m. I hope somebody will find this and have it printed.

"W. F. A. HAWYEY, Masse on board years!". As any child of 6 years could see in this the earmarks of a fool of a knaw who intended to perpetrate a silly loke, The Triburus refused to take any notice of the sensation. It is really wooderful how so many vise marine reporters could allow themselves to be so easily taken in. Although some of them doubted the verscity of the seport, not because the Exile left Cleveland not with a load of nitro-glycerine, but with a load of coal. One might much easier be made to search for Tom Collins for several days, to get even with him for imaginary wrongs, than to believe that a mate who had been blown into milinersens! was able to write a note and put it in a bettle with the request that the finder may publish it in some paper.

The story is now completely exploided, and, therefore, Tay Triburya takes notice of it. The Exile argived at this harbor yesterday afternoon sound and as for The Captain of the vessel says that if he ever gets a hold of the acoundred who perpetrated this villainous hoax he will put a head on him as large a house.

The Lumber Troubles.

The Lumberman's Exchange held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the reported differences insween buyers and seliers of Import. As stained in restordar's Tamuran, no fault

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEAK LUNGS ARE CRUELLY BACKED, AND ED, BY A PERSISTENT, DEEP-SEATED COUGH RELIED ON TO CURB. YOU WILL DERIVE CER. TAIN BENEFIT FROM IT ALSO, IF TROUBLED WITH EITHER ASTHMA OR BRONCHITIS.

so body. These are the only means by which Cons CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS

CHILDREN'S FURNISHING EBONY & GILT FANS DEPARTMENT.

State and Washington-sts., Invite attention to BARGAINS in GRASS CLOTH, LINEN, & PIQUE DRESSES,

Which they will offer SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

TRUSSES.

Rupture.

Extract from Report of Board of Medical Officers Convened to Examine Sample of Trusses in Accordance with an Act of Congress Approved May 28, 1872:

"The Board is of the opinion that the above principles, via: those which belong to a provident principles, via: those which belong to a provident with the Congress Approved May 28, 1872:

"The Board is of the opinion that the above principles, via: those which belong to a provident manufactured by the Board as the approved of the Board of Medical Officers with regard to Trusses is approved.

The above recommendation of the Board of Medical Officers with regard to Trusses is approved.

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The Above recommendation of the Board of Medical Officers with regard to Trusses. Supporters. Shoulder-Braces. Martin Stock. 60 State-st., Chicago. MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WILSON BROS., 67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago,

and Pourth-st.. Pike's Opera House, Cincin DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION.

The parterain heretolog axising between G like & Goodwille and Louis Hazana, is this day dis., by mujual comount, L. Hazana withdrawing from Chas. Gossage & Co.

JOG LADIES' SUITS.

Suit Dep't. Fresh styles constantly opening! New Black Grenadine Polonaises, Plain and Embroidered; Swiss Polonaises, Over-Dresses and Suits; White Lawn do; French Cambric Pattern Suits, unmade, Elegant unmade hand-embroidered Suits; Linen Lawn Morning Robes in new patterns, in assorted dozens; Plain and Embro assorted dozens; Plain and Embroidered Linen Suits at highly popular prices; Mohair and Poplin Street Suits, new styles, from \$20 upward; Suits, Cloaks and Mantelettes for Mourning; also, 100 Elegant Camel's Hair Polonaise, embr'd and plain, at half the cost of manufacture, to close.

Children's Dep't.

tasty designs, for all ages from 2 to 15 years. A large assortment in new and

106, 108 & 110 State-st. 60 & 62 Washington-st.

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c

PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts., OFFER

Large line of Ribbons, assorted colors, a of them 4% inches wide, at the unif price of 25 cts. yard.

An elegant assortment of Ladies' Fancy | and Ribbon Ties at large reductions. Rich Lace and Silk Sashes and Scaris in ore and black. Novelties in Parasols and Sun Un est quality genuine Paris Kid Gloves \$1.00, formerly \$1.75.

upin's Extra 2-Button Paris Kid Gloves \$1. hoice Shades in Alexandre's, Cou sier's, and Thomson's Seamless Kid G

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIL

Madison & Peoria-sts

SASH AND NECK RIBBONS WHITE EMBROIDERIES. JET GIMPS AND FRINGES

34 East Washington-st

WE WILL OPEN, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, A PRESH IMPORTATION

Ebony and Gilt Fans,
Entirely new styles, which we shall offer at a large reduction from recent prices. We invite early examination.

(Slightly soiled), for CHILDREN, Field, Leiter & CO. STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

MEDICINAL.

RACAHOUT des Arabes,

White's pronouz ced by competent indiges superior to an yet offered the public, either by foreign or demestic man underterrer. Ranchout is composed of the best substitute and the competent of the best substitute and the competent of the best substitute of the competent of the c restablished its.

infacturers of the celebrated Bak
hocelate, Corea, and Brown Preparent, and finest Vanilla Checelate.

I. O. F. S. of I Bruthers of this order are requested to attend a spinesting on Sunday, June 14, 1874, at 15 p, m., charge the Tampie to the Control of Sulffil, Acting Free. Abraham Lincoln Lodge. Med. OFFINHALMER, Pres. Listing Star Lodge, No. 2, 21NSHEIMER, Pres. Cornaints Lodge, No. 2, 21NSHEIMER, Pres. Cornaints Lodge, No. 2, 5: SISHEIMER, Pres. Cornaints Lodge, No. 2, 5: SISHEIMER, Pres. Cornaints Lodge, No. 2, 5: SISHNAM, Pres. Moses Lodge, No. 2, 18; A. FELT TILL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTRO

SILICATE OF SODA. SILICATE OF SODA

LIQUID SOAP.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

With one or two exceptions, the banks to-day had fewer applications for loans. The only quarter from which an increased demand for money came was from the holders of bills against shipments of corn to the East. Advances on such paper are, in reality, loans to Eastern parties. The sharp rise in corn has led to heavier calls on margins, and, in consecuence, to an increase in the deposits of banks doing Board of Trade business.

The rate of discount is 8@10 per cent at the banks, \$@18 per cent on the street, and 9 @10 per cent on real estate loans.

New York exchange between banks is firm at 185 cents premium for \$1,000.

Henry Groenebaum & Co. quote foreign.ex-

B5 cents premium for \$1,000.

Henry Greenebaum & Co. quote foreign exchange: Foreign exchange—Paris, 515% @511%;
Frankfort, 41% @41%; Berlin, 72@72%; Bromen and Hamburg, 96@96%; sterling, 488%@

learings to-day were \$3,100,000, AMERICAN SECURITIES AND GERMAN INVESTORS.
The New York Bulletin, of a recent date, purmes the subject of the losses that foreign inrestors have suffered by their American invest-

estors have suffered by their American investcents. It says:

The whole matter amounts to this—if we have a
ass of speculators who will, if they can, borrow
oney upon inadequate security. Germany also has a
ass of innanciers of the highest social standing, who
and ready to folds such leans upon their clients by
se million. There can be no question that some of
seloans were made upon a basis which implied an
iter disregard for the safety of the bondhoiders,
ecould instance the case of an eminent Frankferi
anker who accepted \$5,500,000 of the bonds of one of
arroads at 50, and sold them at an enormous adance. This tanker could never have expected a road
uilt on such terms to pay its interest, and therefore
scame virtually a party to a fraud on the German
ublic when he marketed the loan. The road is now
a default on the bonds; and this virtuous banker,
orsooth, appears in the Frankfert Journals with a
folient trade against the bad faith of American corcorations! This is the style in which the Frankfort
ankers transfer sins to the American scapegoat.

And now a word as to the kind of securities which
are Continential critics concect in their own more viranders transfer sins to the American scapegoat.

And now a word as to the kind of securities which
are Continential critics concect in their own more viranders transfer sins of the transfer not to be recalled. We confine our attention to the creation of
bank capital in Austria, because busis are supposed to
septement the cream of what is sound and conservaive among the several corporate methods of amployng capital. Let the following comparison of the marret value of Austrian bank shares on the 9th of May,
1873, and at the same date of this year, fell its own
1873.

story:	1874	1872.	De-
	May 9.	May 9.	oline.
Bank of Austrian credit	. 217	315	98
Anglo-Austrian Bank	. 134-	262	128
Union Bank	. 102	- 227	125
Bank Union	. 71	330	259
General Austrian	e BL	267	216
Discount Bank	860	1,115	255
Franco Bank	. 36	122	100
Commerce Bank	68	250	182
Brokerage Bank		180	180
Changers' Bank	****	230	230
Commission Bank		165	165
Loan Bank	1	240	~ 239
Union Built		132	121
Industrial Bank		88	88
Effekten Bank	14	200	186
Commercial Bank		195	106
Bourse Bank		165	165
English Real Estate Bank		190	126
Brigittenau Bank	. 17	100	. 83
Vicing Bank	0.4	80	48
Five out of the twenty stock	s of the	instit	ations
here cited have now no value, a	nd five	others	stand-
needs in the same estenows of	wanthl	-	while

mainder have suffered a depreciation of 25 to not of their market value. This destruction property, be it noted, has come about as the nainly of the banks committing themselves is rotten joint-stock speculations. It is to operations were largely confined to the Yian e; but Frankfort also participated in this m ; of worthless securities; and the people of the

1131 488%@491 402 Par & int.

Money easy at 2@21/2 per cent.

Sterling fair business at 4873/2@4873/2 for days, and 490@490/2 for sight.

Gold opened at 110/2, and closed at 111/2, a lowest and highest prices, carrying rates 1@10/2 learning 44.000 cm.

but the volume of business was very small. Erie was weak for a time, and declined from 29% to 29%, in sympathy with lower quotations in London, but closed at 29%: At final close the market was steady in tone. Sales for to-day, 70,000 snares, of which 11,000 were Western Upion; 17,000 Pacific Mail; 9,500 Erie; 13,000 Lake Shore: and 5.000 Union Pacific.

Shore; and 5,000 Union	Pacific.	
ANTHE RESIDENCE	MINTS. IN A STREET OF THE	
Coupens, 81 1214	Coupons, 67, 120%	10.
Coupons, 82	Coupons, 68120%	g.
Coupens, Vi	New 56 1134	170
	10-400	1
	Currency 6s	
	BONDS.	1
Missouris	Virginias, old28	
Tennessees, old80	N. Carolinas, old20 N. Carolinas, new1256	В.
Tennessees, new 90	N. Carolinas, new1216	ь.
Virginiae, new 32		f
STO	CKS.	
Canton	St. Paul pfd 53%	1
Western Union 721	Wabash 35	
Quicksliver	Wanash pfd 65 Fort Wayne 934	'n
Adams Exps107	Fort Wayne 93%	н
Wells, Fargo 1016		200
American Express 60%	Terre Haute pfd, 29	2
U. S. Express 68	Chicago & Alton101	
Pacific Mail 4216	Chicago & Alton prd. 106	C
New York Central 98	Ohio & Mississippi. 23%	1
Erie 2916	Cleve., Cin. & Col 66	12
Erie pfd	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.100	-
Harlem pfd124	Lake Shore 73%	i
Michigan Central 75	Indiana Central 1814	h
Pittebuneh & Pt W 6714	Union Pacific bonds, 86%	
Northwestern 3914	Union Pacine bonds, 86%	0
Northwestern pfd 55	Union Pacific stock 25% Central Pacific stock. 92%	d
Rock Island		E
New Jersey Central. 107%	Boston, Hart. & Erie. 1 Del., Lack. & Western, 100 1	8
St David	Desgrata. w western.tuy	100

REAL ESTATE.

HALSTED STREET ADDITIO

Brown & Hall have sold 200 feet in the Hal-sted Street Addition, between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth streets, near the Catholic Semi-sary and Rock Island Raitroad, for \$8,200. SOUTH ENGLEWOOD. L. A. Glibert & Co. have sold 500 feet, south front, on Eighty-seventh street boulevard, in M. Hill's Subdivision of South Englewood, for \$10,000.

West Jackson st, 1076-10 ft e of California st, a f, 25x125 ft with buildings, dated June 41.

S M of w M Lot 11 of Jamoth part of Lots 104 and 105, sto., in Brepson's Addition, dated June 12.

SOUTH OF CITE LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SOUTH OF CITE LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF CALL AND SOUTH OF CITE LIMITS OF COURS HOURS.

Lot 40 in Block 1 of Duncan's Block 5, Taylor & Kreigh's part of e M of n w M Sec 4, 33, 14, dated June 8.

Part of Lots 1 and 2 of Lots 6 and 9, Forestville with building, dated April 22.

COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and shipment of the leading articles of produce in Chicago

		corresponding date one year ago :					
	ACT 4E Livery	RECKIPTS.		BRIPS	SHIPMENTS.		
5045522	offenda fer and	1874.	1873.	1974.	1873.		
9	Flour, bris	5,485	6,263	8,949			
ä	Wheat, bu	79,960					
9	Corn, bu	136,530					
á	Oats, bu	62,950		60,371			
g	Rye, bu	2% 456					
3	Barley, bu	1,200		1,706			
ä	Grass seed, lbs.			19,908			
,	Flax seed, fts	14,300			*** *** *		
2	Broom corn, he.	28,000		8,587	62,10		
3	Cured meats, hs	100,960	64,940		157,5		
ä	Beef, bris.	********		79	I R		
g	Pork, bria	991		25			
ŧ	Lard, hs	68,500			54,9		
ı	Tallow, Ibs	10,780					
d	Butter, lbs	158,350					
3	Live hogs, No	11,552		8,204 2,359			
d	Cattle, No	2,854		2,309			
3	Sheep, No	401		43,402	105,91		
ź	Hides, hs	126,885	87,485 190	3)4	16		
1	Highwines, bris.:	146,005		120,920			
ı	Wool, hs	3,857	3,705	282	1.39		
1	Potatoes, bu Lumber, No. feet	# P76 000	K 705 000	2,695,682			
1	Lumber, No. 1001	6,417,000	1 783 600	1,300,000	2.569.00		
1	Shingles, No	70,000	1,090,000	136,100			
ı	Cala bala	10,000	2,000,000	9 984	0.40		

The control of the co

stative refuse to make further price concessions, either directly or by means of increased discounts, even in cases where heavy lines of goods would be taken. A moderate increase in the present demand would have the effect of advancing prices, and under these circumstances there is every probability of higher quotations for various important corporation brands of brown and bleached cottons within a few weeks at the farthest,—most likely within a few days."

The grocery trade was quieter, without material variation in prices. The feeling in sugars was not as huoyant as on the preceding days of the week, but there is little probability of any serious decline at this stage of the season. Coffees remain firm, in sympathy with the eastern market, where an advance of ½6 has lately been established. Rice is easier, and in Louisiana and Rangoon goods we note a ½6 decline. Soaps, starch, eardles, etc., were steadily held. The fish market was less active and a triff easier all around, though mackerel alone were quotably lower. Died fruits miled stady and firm as previously quoted. Bagging is in good demand, and prices are working firmer. Coal, wood, pig iron, and leather were unchanged. In the oil market there was moderate activity with no variation from yesterday's quotations, except in the case of turpentine, which was off lc. Lard oil is tending higher.

At the lumber yards a moderate business was reported, the demand being principally from the interior. Prices are well maintained for the higher grades, but weak and quoted lower for common descriptions. The offerings at the docks were light, and the day's business was necessarily limited, though the supply of certain grades appeared to be sufficient. The iron, metal, and building material markets presented no new features. Nails were firm at \$3.75 rates, without discount, and naval stores steady, except Manilla rope was quoted \$46 lower. Hides were in demand, and firm at the recent decline, sales being made of \$50 bris at 94% of our market closed with no symptoms of w

stronger, at \$1.00 carly, but laiser was easier at \$1.00 carly, but laiser was easier at \$10,000.

**C. C. Thayer & Co. *s anotion at Maywood resulted in the sale of thirty lots in Millar's Addition at an average price of \$6 per front foot. Two ters tracts of \$4 carce such were sold—one-at \$550 an acre; the other at \$775 an acre. A house and lot brought \$800.

The following instruments were filed for record of Friday, June 12:

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The following instruments were filed for record of Friday of F

quotable at 514 280. Sales were reported of 116 bris mess pork (in car-lead lots) at 417.00; 1,000 bris do seller July at 417.50; 250 bris do seller August at 417.775; 1,000 bris do at 317.75; 350 tes and at 411.10; 500 tes do seller July at \$41.20; 100,000 br short ribs seller July at \$41.20; 100,000 br short ribs seller July at \$3.10; 9 bris prime tallow at 540.

Flour was very dull, there being less going than on any previous day for several weeks past. Only two or three bris were taken by local buyers, shippers not going near the tables. The market was weak on all but choice Minnesotas, in spite of the higher prices on wheat; but there was no quotable change in prices. Bran was steady. Bales were reported of 100 bris white winter artras at \$9.12½, 150 bris spring extras at \$6.00; 100 bris do at \$5.50; 25 bris do on private terms. Total, \$75 bris. Also 40 tons bran at \$13.00, free on board; 20 tons so at \$12.50, on track. The market closed at the 50-lowinge of prices:

Barley was call and nominally unchanged, at \$1.25 for No. 2 and \$0.05 for rejected. No. 3 sold in a small way at \$1.00. Sample lots were in less liberal supply. New No. 2, seller September, was quoted at \$1.00, with mo disposition of other to buy or sell at that figure. Cash seles include 300 bu No. 3 at \$1.00; 200 bu ye sample at \$1.65, delivered; 300 bu do at \$6 on track. Total, 700 bu.

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 8th says: "In the Lehigh region more life is reported to exist than at any time before this weaken, and a fairly active trade for the monthof June at least is santepased. In the Schnylll region there continues, a steady gain in only production, and at the rate of increase for the past trac weeks the year's supply will soon be up to that of last year at the same time. The orders for cosl are quite as large as could be reasonably expected considering the depression of almost every other trade pursuit. We have in all probability touched the minimum production of coal for the year 1874. An obserying consequently stoped considering the past eight months have reached that point where it is impossible to do with less fuel, and the same may be said of families. Consequently, from this point, therefore, any change in the trade must bring better times and general improvement in sales, if any change there be. These remarks hold good for all kinds of coal. The production of coal in all the anthracite regions continue on coal in all the anthracite regions continue on coal in all the anthracite regions continue on come of coal in all the anthracite regions continue on coal in all the anthracite regions continue on the \$2.50 basis."

A Virginia correspondent of the New York hold good for all kinds of coal. The production of coal in all the anthracite regions continue on coming forward and upon the market."

From the 18th to the 19th of May forth all to the stay of the same of the

| Feat | Free Company | Free C

34. 50.

P10 TIN—Large, 30c; small, 31c; ber, 22c.

P10 TIN—Large, 30c; small, 31c; ber, 22c.

Soldes—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

Laid—Fig. 75c; bar, 85c; dec | lead pipe, 862c; cut do. 5, 62c.

SELST ZINC—Pull ceals, 10c; less quantity, 105c;

decline in New York. Other articles are unchang-Manilla rope, w h. 16%; a sinal rope, w h. 146 hemp sash cord, w h. 186 for; martine, w h. 184 tarred rope, w h. 176 for; martine, w h. 184 pftch; w br., \$5.0026.00; tar, w bm. \$6.7565.05; 34.0026.50 w brl. ome except importing, which was wash and
now quoted at 48,650c, Lard oil is strong,
ing are the prices. Carbon, 13/6; extra
lard, 83,630c; No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 70,672c;
rsw, 31,00; do, boilet, 41,00; which 50c;
21,062,30; nestafoot oil, strictly pure, 31,70;
rs, 90c; do No. 1, 80c; hank lot, 60c; straits,
ephant oil, 80c; jumbing oil, 70c; turpentine,
e; naphtha, 68 gravity, 10c; naphtha, common,

do, \$2.00@2.25. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—W			rinly be
Following are the rates: of memory from hour bout hour branch and the rate of	100 /bg	Flour per by a	Oracio de Dial
Boston. New York Philadelphis, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore Wilmington, Del., and Wash- ington, D. C.	45	1.00 d	
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellatte Wheeling New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	25 30 30 43 62	1 100 3 4 100 3	Ecural Scara
Wilmington, N. C	67 67 67	1.34	The second

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

Manistee, \$1.62%; Muskegon, \$1.37%; Grand Haven, \$1.57%; Ludington, White Lake, and Pentwater, \$1.50. Coonto, \$2.00; Menomones, \$1.50.
The recepts of lumber were light, and the offerings at the docks limited to about 15 cargues, most of them

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS. eron tant tan CHICAGO,

Cattle, 2,374 1,192 2,218 2,357

on socal and shipping account, and, with continued tight receipts, prices showed no signs of weakening. The range of sais was \$4,906.50, though with a few saceptions the day's work was done at prices ranging from \$6.50 upward to \$8.76. The fact that the quality of the offerings was somewhat above the recent average will account for the higher average of prices. We note take at \$4.9065.35 for poor to common coarse, light, uneven, and missed total, at \$3.406.5.50 for maching grades; and at \$5.406.55 for good to strictly prime. The market closed steady and firm.

200 at \$1.50.00.5.00 for good to strictly prime. The market closed steady and firm.

200 at \$1.50.00.5.00 at \$1.50.00.5.00 for \$2.00.00 for maching grades; and at \$5.50.00.5.00 for good to strictly prime. The market closed steady and firm.

200 at \$1.50.00.5.00 for good to strictly prime. The market closed steady and firm.

200 at \$1.50.00.5.00 for \$2.00.00 f

shorn at \$4.0050.25. A car-load of unshorn sold at \$7.75.

Sheekst Dispotes to The Change Tribuna.

Lass Lineaux, Pa, June 12.—Carrat.—The receipts for the west anding June 11 were 560 cars, or 9,656 head, against 526 cars the west before. The supply has been heavier than for some time for yard sale, and the through run somewhat less. The general grade has been commonier with a larger stock. Dermand good with pismy of buyers, which, however, beared the prices, and succeeded in lowering them shout & 640 for from last west. Market pretity active at the following rates; Extra. 1.400 to 1.500 he \$6.5056.60; prime, 1.500 to 1.500 he, \$8.5056.60; mine, 1.500 to 1.500 he, \$8.5056.60; prime, 1.500 to 1.500 he, \$8.5056.60. Total sales for the week, 3,550 head.

Hous—The receipts for the week were 900 cars, or \$6.000 head, against 255; cars the west before. The wupply has not been so full, but still the market is slow and dull, owners alsoping through, in many cases, rather than take the prices offered. Indications are, however, that the bottom is tomobied, and that they will improve on the falling off of receipts. Philadelphia nominal at \$6.5056.00; common, \$4.766 l. 100; gains a number on hand yet model.

Brixey—The receipts for the week were 100 cars, or \$5.505 head, against 33 cars the week before. The

ATHANY
ATHANY, June 12.—CATTLE—Harket opened bucyani at 98.4068.85 for heavy weights; lighter weights, 95.0046.50; receipts, 300 cars, against 457 last week; average quality better; Tuna, 61,635(c) estim, 61,67c.
SHEER AND LAKES—Market strong; alsop common to fair, 468c; fair to good, 565(c) estim, 61,67c.
Lambs—Receipts increasing; tendency of market downward; common to fair, 10c; fair to good, 106, 11/6; extra, 12/40.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Sr. Louis, Mo. June 12.—Hous Receipts, 1,580; dull; light, \$4.50@5.00; becon, \$5.25@5.00; heavy, \$5.40@5.00. Artis.—Receipts, 1,545; firm for best grades; medium to fair mative steers, \$4.00@4.75; good to extra, \$5.00@4.50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 12.—The weather throughout England Social was fair. Rate of discount in open markets for three months bills. Ty per cent. which is is helow the bank rate. Amount of buillion gone inforthe harm on balance in-day, \$707,000. Commols for Memory. 23, \$2324; account, \$25,0925.

United States securities—5-220 of 55, 108; \$75 1075, ex. int., 30-408, 105; new fives, 1044; New York Central, \$35; Trie, 27; preferred, 49.

Tallow, its 3d.

Sperm oit, 1.00s. Whale oit, \$25,032s 10d.

Turpentine, 72-000252s

Paris, June 12.—Rents, 50f.

Liverspool, June 19—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, \$3,685,43; middling Oriesus, \$5,40. Sales 10,000 bales; American, 400 bales; pseculation and export, 2,000 bales. Sales for the week, 64,000 bales; american, £23,000 bales; receipts for the week, 64,000 bales; American, £23,000 bales; receipts for the week, 64,000 bales; American, £23,000 bales; american, 121,000 bales. Terms and fairing at Manchester quiet and unclanaged.

Breaduring quiet; wereage California white what, 12s 364218 61; cited do, 15s 164218 ltd; red Western spring, 18s 64218 3d; red Winter, 12s 6418 3d; receipts of what for the past 5 days, 45,000 que; American, 67,000 days; American, 67,000 days; American, 67,000 days; Corn, 55s 8d. Flour, 7s. Peas, 40s 66381s.

Pork, 66s.

The Fhiladelphin West Markets. 2X and above.

Dirky seminal. Mais quee. Cora scare le proceips, 55,000 bu; Western mixed, 643-67 (c) ern yellow, 263-67 (c) white Western, 57,000 bu; mixed Western, 67,010.

HAY—Heavy at 11.00-01.10.

HOVE—Steady...

CHOUSELES—Coffees from at 17 (c) and fair to good refining, 77,000 %.

LEGAL

DANKBUFF NULLVA In the District Court of the Us States for the Eastern Dis

REBLE SOHOOL,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Boarding School for Young Leden and Confirm,
the expervision of their Young Leden and Confirm,
the expervision of their Park P. His Printers
for 2. D., Richap of Cantac New York. Line remains of
prices a thorough found course; the Ancienta and
orn Languages, John and Drawing. The begin and
form Languages, John and Drawing. The begin and
price will be a price and Drawing. The begin and
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MARY J. JACKSON, dyracom, d. I.

MADAME O. da SILVA

The longest engaged and most encessible city in the special treatment of all 0 and fipedal Diseases. Diseases possilar ily cured. Invalids provided with perbourd, attendance, he. Send Sciamps to the provided stamps of the control of the sentences.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean, 380 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CAIC.

THE CIVIL

Workings of the Pr Competitive Ex

Petty Technical Know

The Potent Influ itism and l Bix Appointments from from the

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Sin: It is late, probably, to
blows at that moribund it.

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which was to have been recowhiled in committee, and the 1st prox. It cannot developed, in the course o opportunity for the displa bribary, and favoritism, us appointments and promot Civil Bervice rest entirely Chief Clerks and their frie a till ur. Office boys. It is still ; priation for carrying on the

for places in the Governs the best man win," was the ed. At the outset this seen but, the truth is, that the swin under the plan adopted dence, not that he has had that he is ready, accurate, petent to meet emergence somplicated affairs, but that remote from his experience not connected in any way are to be assumed. The in-

all the

handed to the applicant six hours in which to reg which these slips are be of the Government Pri portunity to copy or are, two employees portunity to cupy ago, two employes were e ago, two employes were comediated their appointment of the printer power to raise their averamination as high as the amination as high as the second of the population of the power to raise their averamination as high as the second of the population of the p

11.47; white Minnes Minnesota spring, 61.3861.20 \$1.3861.56; No. 1 Milwanke \$1,48. Bye quiet at \$1.0261.00

Petty Technical Knowledge Preferred to **Business Ability.** The Potent Influences of Favor-

itism and Bribery.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Competitive Examination.

ax Appointments from the East to One from the West.

Washington, June 3, 1874.

But Enter of The Chicago Tribune:
But: It is late, probably, to deal any further blows at that moribund institution known as Guil-Service Reform. It has come to the time when it has scarcely any observance in fact, and it is understood that the donation or appropriation of \$25,000 to pay the salaries of Examiners, which was to have been recommended, has been killed in committee, and that the thing will, therefore, die, for very lack of sustenance, on the lat prox. It cannot die too soon. It has developed, in the course of time, into a gigantic opportunity for the display of petty corruption, bribery, and favoritism, until it may be said that appointments and promotions under the rules of Civil Service rest entirely in the hands of the Chief Clerks and their friends and the Printing-Office boys. It is still possible that the appro-Chief Clerks and their friends and the Printing-Office boys. It is still possible that the appro-priation for carrying on this legalized farce may come up in some other shape and be passed, so that some examination into the system as it now works may be an appropriate subject for a brief latter to The Taibune.

The system, it will be remembered, was based

The system, it will be remembered, was based upon the propriety of a GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for places in the Government employ. "Let the best man win," was the taking idea suggested. At the outset this seems a fair proposition; bet, the truth is, that the applicant, in order to win under the plan adopted, must produce evidence, not that he has had business-experience, that he is ready, accurate, quick to learn, competent to meet emergencies and understand petent to meet emergencies and understand complicated affairs, but that he is able to answer simplicated affairs, but that he is able to answer if hand a series of trifling technical questions, ramote from his experience and knowledge, and if hand a series of trifling technical questions, smote from his experience and knowledge, and not connected in any way with the duties that are to be assumed. The inefficiency of so-called education to prepare a youth for attual business-life has often been commented upon, and the best educators in our land are daily departing from the routine form which asks that children should swallow books by the cord, but learn no principle and originate no thought. In this instance, the Government has side with the old-time pedagogue, and insists that the ability to answer technical questions as to the exact location of a river, or the boundary of a State, is a better evidence of ability in the applicant than experience in the conduct of business, however varied it may have been.

Now, our Western youth possess adaptability in a superior degree, and they do not nearly equal the young men of the East in mere booklearning. Generally the Eastern applicant comes fresh from follege or teaching. The Western youth from the store or warehouse. The latter make good business-men in any sphere, and, for the most part, possess more self-reliance and ability in the conduct of affairs than the collegebred man; but so obtuse, whether willfully or not, to this fact are the Board of Examiners, that the relative number of appointments from the West and East is as

ONE TO SIX.—

this being the direct result of basing the examination upon the possession of technical rather than available knowledge. Promotion proceeds under the same intelligent conception of ability. Clerks with the best qualities wait upon those with the best memories for trifles. If the system were to be imposed upon our Representatives in Congress as a test for their merit or ability, our Western delegation would come trooping home in a body, with the august President at their head.

But, if the chances were equal, another difficiently in the way of securing a really competitive

this being the direct result of basing the examination upon the possessano of technical rather than available knowledge. Promotion proceeds under the same intelligent conception of ability. Carls with the best qualities want upon those with the best described in the state of the ditch, which he also claims, and then been memories for trifles. If the syntem to congress as a test for their merit or ability, our Western delegration would*come trooping home in a body, with the august President at their head.

But, if the chances were equal, another difficulty in the way of securing a really competitive examination is the power—which, by reason of the many applications made, naturally reverts to the under-clerks—of suppressing names, or inserting the names of favorites on the lighble list. This privilege is so used as to restore to Department Chicks, Congress and we must, therefore, be patient and hasten in the content and practicability of the machine. The Scottish of old age, or cased to importune for place. In the suppression of those already in office, one of the ruies gives the Superintendent or Chief Clerk the power to add ten points or less of ment and the part of the suppression o

case of promotions of those already in office, one of the rules gives the Superintendent or Chief Clerk the power to add ten points or less of merit to the scale or standard by which proficiency is decided. He can withhold this mark of his appropation at his option. It is one of the perquisites of the position, and is oftener sold than bestowed in reward. The promotes knows beforehand that his application will be successful, for he has "seen" his Chief and divided the spoils.

SELLING THE QUESTIONS.

The questions which are asked of the various applicants are prepared beforehand with profound secreey, and then printed on slips of paper, and, on the day of the examination, are handed to the applicant to answer. He is allowed in hours in which to reply. During the time in which these slips are being printed, the employes of the Government Printing-Office have an opportunity to copy or steal them. A fortnight ago, two employes were convicted of practicing his little game, and there is no doubt that many have secured their appointments by buying the questions of the printers—thus securing the power to raise their average in the scale of examination as high as they chose. This introduces an opportunity for acquiring wealth and commanding influence which printers' devils raily have accorded to them by a jealous and watchful Republic. For the most part, they have hard work and no stealings.

WEAT SHOULD RE DONE ABOUT IT. If there is any branch of Government service that needs remodeling, it is the matter of minor appointments at Washington. From the foregong it will be seen that the Eastern States enjoy two-thirds of the patronage in this direction, and that the whole system is rotten to the core. Those who have gone into office under the provisions of the aimpet obsolete rules retain their places at the option of their superiors. For the most part, in new appointments the rules are ignored, and an applicant must now base his chances for success upon the influence of his banker.

The questions which are asked of the various depths and present the propagation of the present propagation of an extent files allowed the cananization, are like allowed the cananization, and the propagation of the present files allowed the cananization, are like allowed the cananization, and the propagation of the present propagation of the principles were convicted of practicular of the principles were convicted or practicular of the principles were convicted to most successful onysicism in inent of all Uhrenio, Nervous, cases peopliar to founder speci-cied with private aparentials, and Setamps for treaties, in by mail.

workings of the Present System of

up with fine sand, and, if the depression is equal to the height of the bore of the drain, in time it will be fully closed. If this could be avoided in the making of mole-drains they would prove quite a success. In theory, the apparatus for regulating the depth looks practicable; but, as the low land through which the drain is made may have soft places in it, the heavy machine

cessful practice, and Hussey took up the idea, but his success was only partial; his smoothedged knife required a ledger-plate to cut against, and this had to be supplied; and so it was that one thing after another was supplied, until the machine not only cut, but made up the bundles for binding; and the binding has also been assayed, but thus far is not a complete success, though we may be able to announce this before another harvest. Perhaps this last should be qualified, for Burson has shown that he can bind day after day with his binding-machine; but he has not been able to teach the great mass of farmers to use it with like success.

Another implement of almost equal importance,

selves During the Voyage.

further plans for the pupils here. Thus far their course has reflected constant credit on their country, and has made them not unworthy examples for our American youth."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

THE-Draining by Machinery - The History of the Invention of the Straddle-Row or Two-Horse Sulky-Cultivator-The Huil-less Ont Redivivus—Making Vinegar: A New Humbug—Another Bollar Swinale—The Weather.

From Our Acciditural Correspondent.

CRAMPAION, III, June II, 1974.

THE-DRAINING.

Min. "ROMA" Salessura, III, June II, 1974.

THE FORMING III, June II, 1974.

THE TORALY ING.

Min. "ROMA" Salessura, III, June II, 1974.

THE TORALY ING.

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THE SALESSURA, III, June II, 1974.

Mile It is alone rights acknowledged.

While It is alone rights acknowledged.

prove quite a success. In theory, the apparatus for regulating the depth looks practicable; but, as the low land through which the drain is made may have soft places in it, the heavy machine sinks, and the depression is at once below the level; and after a time this depression becomes filled with sand, and the pressure of the water forces itself up through the surface, and we have shown that the sum of the surface, and we have a break, or, as the farmers call it, a "burst-up."

To say that such a device is of no value would be incorrect; but to say that if they answers, the end claimed is certainly claiming too much, and sementing more is required in order to make the bottom of the drain retain an even grade.

Some drain-tile has a bore of only I inch, and the most of it? inches, which is the common size. Now, it is impossible, in nearly level land, and especially sloughs, to keep the drain as uniform depth... and the most of it? inches, which is the common size. Now, it is impossible, in nearly level land, and especially sloughs, to keep the drain as uniform depth... and has drain; for, in a short it is made to be successfully, it will be very useful for this purpose, as every farmer can easily raise sufficiently for his own strips of fenning in order to overcome the depression.—all of which have failed.

It is plain, then, that we must first open the ditch with the machine, and then level the bottom by hand, in order to prevent any depression; lay the tile, and then fill up with earth. I doubt very much the statement of Mr. R., that the tile is best laid from the machine. The laying of the tile by hand in the bottom of the ditch is not level it, the ditch must be cut wide, or naked out; also proved the state, a drain 30 inches deep will answer a good purpose, and about 40 rods of drain to the acre will be sufficient for the most of it, and half or a level of the ditch, which he also claims, and then better the machine, the will have to give up the idea of laying the state of the ditch, which he also claims, a

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

Composition of the Band --- Father Dealy and Bishop Dwenger.

How the Pilgrims Amused Them-

Quasi-Conversion of Jarrett and Palmer, of "Black-Crook" Fame.

Programme of Religious Services on Shipboard.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
ON BOARD STRANGR PREFIRE, }
HAVER, May 27, 1874. HATRE, May 27, 1874.

Last year a pilgrimage of English Catholios—
chiefly noblemen's families, carefully selected
for their social standing—left London for Parayle-Monial, one of the French shrines, and met le-Monial, one of the French shrines, and mes-with so much notice by the way as to set a fash-ion in the matter of pilgrimages which our American Catholics have bastened, with that talent for imitation of anything noble or snobpish for which we Americans are so famous, to copy. A suggestion of a pilgrimage of American Catholics to Rome was thrown ont several weeks ago in a Catholic journal of New York. Numerous replies were called forth, and, after the rejection of many applications, the reduction of the number originally proposed, the band of pilgrims now on board the Pereire, in the harbor of Havre,

was formed.

It isn't an aristocratic band, or a snobbish, like its English model. A more democratic band I defy you to collect from all parts of the country;

A MORE INCONGRUOUS MASS
of human nature was never before confined at sea. The manner of forming the band inevita-bly led to this incongruity in social position, education, opinion, and even nationality. There are half-a-dozen different nationalities on board. Father Dealy, an Irish-American priest, of the Society of Jesus,—a very learned, austere man,—heads a delegation of Irish and Irish-Americans from New York and New Jersey. Bishop Heads a delegation of Irish and Irish-Americans from New York and New Jersey. Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne,—a burly, good-natured, in fact a jolly divine,—has a following of Germans mainly, though there are several Americans from the West also with him. Judge Theard, of New Orleans,—a French Creole, and evidently a man superior to the majority of those in the band,—is the central figure of a numerous delegation from Louisians and Mississippi. The Vicar-General of Texas leads a small group of Spanish-Americans, who dress like rancheros, and talk a gibberish which appears a mystery to most of the other passengers. Capt. A. G. Clary, of the United States Navy, is the centre of a group of natives from Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond. Singularly enough, several of the lutter delegation belong to THE SEAMES FAMILY.

of Virginia and Alabama; and, as we passed Cherbourg this morning, the scene of the final discomfiture of their piratical cousin, Raphael Semmes, of Alabama fame—they noted the famous locality as curiously as the remainder of the passengers. Two sons of this family—students at the Jesuit College at Georgetown, D. C.—are delegated as standard-bearers of the pilgrims, and will bear into Rome and to the Vatican an American flag embellished with several religious mottos. The exact propriety or significance of this I do not know, but the pilgrims attach considerable importance to both the act of taking the American flag unfuried through Victor Emanuel's dominions into beleaguered Rome (as good Catholice look on it) and to the fact that it is borne by boys, whose fathers, less than a decade ago, perished in lighting.

borne by the pilgrims are 15,000 france in gold contributed to the Pope by the Catholic Union of New York, and 5,000 francs subscribed by the Xavier College Sodality, also of New York. At Lourdes, whither the pilgrims go on leaving Paris, to visit the shrine of the Sacred Heart of the Biessed Virgin, a heart made of gold, about half a foot in diameter, will be deposited. It is a contribution o

in got psichwork-quilts,—the quilt being no better, though an immense amount of alors with the forther, though an immense amount of alors with the parties with part with the dotter of the part of the substance,—chiefly, as is shown, from wenger inself. The person explicit the part of the substance,—chiefly, as is shown, from wenger inself. The person onghit to be descrived by any of their class, worth for a follow.

Last year a fellow made a good thing in selling a mirture of nitries and murities acids,—a mirror of the substance, and with the dotter of the part of the size, that was of great value to the village-times, as untal. In this way to draw the part of the Sizet, that was of great value to the village-times, as untal. In this way to draw the part of the Sizet, that was of great value to the village-times, as untal. In this way to draw the part of the Sizet, that was of great value to the village-times, as untal. In this way to draw the part of the Sizet, that was of great value to the village-times, as untal. In this way to draw the part of the Sizet, that was of great value to the village-times, as untal. In this way to draw the part of the Sizet, the could weather has been rather hard on the young to the part of the sizet of the part of the sizet of the part of th

groups of this character; but, beyond this Strangeness of the scene, nothing unpleasant occurred.

SUMNER

John G. Whittier's Poem, Rend at the Sun mer Memerial Service in Boston, June 9.
"I am not one who has diagraced beauty of sent ment by deformity of conduct, or the maxims of freeman by the actions of a slave; but, by the grace God, I have kept my life unsullied."—Mitton's Defent of the People of England.

O Mother State? the winds of March Blew chill o'er Auburn's Field of God, Where, slow, beneath a leaden arch Of sky, thy mourning children trod.

And now, with all thy woods in leaf,
Thy fields in flower, beside thy dead
Thou sittest, in thy robes of grief,
A Eachel yet uncomforted !

And once again the organ swells, Once more the fing is half-way hung, And yet again the mournful bells In all thy steeple-towers are rung.

And I, obedient to thy will,
Have come a simple wreath to lay,
Superfluous, on a grave that still
Is sweet with all the flowers of May. I take, with awe, the task assigned; It may be that my friend might miss, In his new sphere of heart and mind, Some token from my hand in this,

By many a tender memory moved Along the past my thought I send; The record of the cause he loved Is the best record of its friend.

What hath been said, I can but say; All know the work that brave man did. For he was open as the day, And nothing of himself he hid.

God said: "Break thou these yokes; under These heavy burdens. I ordain A work to last thy whole life through,— A ministry of strife and pain.

"Forego thy dreams of lettered case,—
Put thou the scholar's promise by;
The rights of man are more than these,"
He heard, and answered: "Here am IP

He set his face against the blast, His feet against the flinty shard His feet against the flinty shard Till the hard service grew, at last, Its own exceeding great reward.

The fixed star of his faith, through all Loss, doubt, and peril, shone the same, As, through a night of storm, some tall, Strong light-house lifts its steady flame

Beyond the dust and smoke he saw
The sheaves of Freedom's large inc
The holy fance of Equal Law,
The New Jerusalem of Peace.

No wall was in his voice,—none heard, When Treason's storm-cloud blackest grew, The weakness of a doubtful world; His duty, and the end, ha knew,

The first to smite, the first to spare; When once the hostile ensigns fell, He stretched out hands of generous care To lift the foe he fought so well.

For there was nothing base, or small, Or craven, in his soul's broad plan; Forgiving all things personal, He hated only wrong to Man.

The old traditions of his State, The memories of her great and good, Took from his life a fresher date, And in himself embodied stood.

How felt the greed of gold and place, The venal crew that schemed and plan The fine scorn of that haughty face, The spurning of that bribeless hand!

If than Rome's Tribunes statelier He wore his Senatorial robe, His lofty port was all for her, The one dear spot on all the globe

If to the master's plea he gave
The vast contempt his manhood felt,
He saw a broth r in the slave,
With Man as Equal man he dealt.

Prond was he? If his presence kept
Its grandeur whereso'er he trod,
As if from Plutarch's gallery stepped
The hero and the demi-god,

None failed, at least, to seach his ear, Nor want nor wos appealed in vain; The homesick soldier knew his cheer, and blessed him from his ward of pain

Safely his dearest friends may own The slight defects he never hid, The surface-blemish in the stone Of the tall, stately pyramid.

Suffice it that he never brought His conscience to the public mart; But lived himself the truth he taught, White-couled, clean-handed, pure of heart

What if he felt the natural pride Of power in noble use, too true
With thin humilities to hide
The work he did, the lore he knew?

Was he not just? Was any wronged By that assured self-estimate? He took but what to him belonged, Unenvious of another's state, Well might he heed the words he spake, And scan with care the written page Through which he still shall warm and wake The hearts of men from age to age.

Ah! who shall blame him now because

No sense of humor dropped its oil On the hard ways his purpose went; Small play of fancy lightened toil; He spake alone the thing he meant,

He loved his books, the Art that hints He cherished, void of selfish ends,
The social courtesies that bless
And sweeten life, and loved his friends
With most unworldly tenders.

But still his tired eyes rarely learned The glad relief by Nature brought; Her mountain-ranges never turned His current of persistent thought,

The sea rolled chorus to his speech;
The pine-grove whispered of his theme;
Where'er he wandered, rock and beach
Were Forum and the Academe.

The sensuous joy from all things fair His strenuous bent of soul repressed, And left from youth to silvered hair Few hours for pleasure, none for rest.

For all his life was poor without; O Nature! make the last amends; Train all thy flowers his grave about, And make thy singing birds his friends!

Revive again, thou Summer-rain,
The broken turf upon his hed!
Breathe, Summer-wind, thy tenderest st
Of low, sweet music overhead!
Nor cant nor poor solicitudes
Made weak his life's great argument;
Bmall leisure his for frames and moods
Who followed Duty where she went.

The broad, fair fields, of God he saw Beyond the bigoth narrow bound: The truths he molded into law, In Christ's beautitudes he found.

His State-craft was the Golden Bule, His right of vote a sacred trust; Clear, over threat and ridicule, All heard his challenge; "Is it just?"

And, when the hour supreme had come, Not for himself a thought he gave; In that last pang of martyrdom, His care was for the half-freed slave,

Not vainly dusky hands upbore, In prayer, the passing soul to Heaven, Whose mercy to the suffering poor Was service to the Master given, Long shall the good State's annals tell, Her children's children long be taught, How, praised or biamed, he guarded well The trust he neither shunned nor sought.

If for one moment turned thy face, O Mother, from thy son, not long He waited calmly in his place The sure remorse which follows wrong.

Forgiven be the State he loved The one brief lapse, the single blot; Forgotten be the stain removed,— Her righted record shows it not. The lifted sword above her shield With jealous care shall guard his fame; The pine-tree on her ancient field To all the winds shall speak his name.

The merble image of her son
Her loving hands shall yearly crown,
And from her pictured Pantheon
His grand, majestic face look down.

O State so passing rich before, Who now shall doubt thy highest claim? The world that counts thy jewels o'er Shall longest panse at Summer's, name !

Toledo has a shrewd business man, who buys car tickets for \$4 per hundred. He sits near the box where the fare is but, and obligingly places the 5-cent nickets of the passengers in his pocket and one of his tickets in the box, thereby making a slear profit of 1 cent on each.

After a slight panse, the officer continued:

Accorded in the last chapter. Jean Guyot is dead. His son is now a young man of 23, and is standing by the very bed in the little chamber where we first made his acquaintance. Madame of the contract of the property of the little chamber where we first made his acquaintance. Madame of the contract of the property of the contract of the

"I have almost made up my mind that you are right.

JACQUES IS SO SLOW,
and says he cannot afford to be married for a year or two. The other girls are all getting married; and they say I am a fool to be so patient."

"Whenever you do make up von' mind, just let us know," said the uncle sternly.

Not long after, Jacques received the following note:

"DRAR SIR: Our patience is exhausted. Annette wishes me to say that your last conversation with her had brought her to a decision; and that your visits will be no longer agreeable, unless you conclude to be married during the present year. Very truly yours,

"JAMES PARDER."

"Poor child!" said Jacques to nimself. "I fear she is very wesk, and has been led away by the fine words of that spendthrift." He paced the room nervously, and then threw himself on the lounge.

THE MISER OF MARSEILLES.

"I's, you have been very ill, my child," said Madame Guyot, as ahe held the mug to the boy's lips.

"I's on only remember that I seemed to be burning up; and any mouth in still so dry and the doctor thinks you will soon be well again."

"I's mu coldingly, "I'co water, and would sometimes scream at the top of your vioce. But, thank Harray, you are better now, dear and the doctor thinks you will soon be well again."

"I's may othirryly and I do not believe another cup of water would do say harm," said the led.

"No. Jacques, not now," answered the molecular of the first doctor waiting to be admitted. After conversing for a few moments about the invalid, she saked, in the same and the month of the same and the sam

his factory have been saved?"

"Perhaps it might," responded the mother:
"for it was believed at the time that the fire would have been extinguished if there had been a severe drought that summer and autumn; and the rich were afraid to allow the firemen to use their reservoirs.

At that time Jean Guyot entered; and, as he converved with his wife on household matters, Jacques reclined on a lounge by the open window, absorbed in thought.

Jaques' recovery was alow; and his suffering made

A DEEP AND LASTING IMPRESSION on his mind. Finally they were compelled to use water so muddy and brackish that even the swine would hardly accept it, save in the last extremity. The boy's moral powercame to his aid, after the conversation above related; and he struggled manfully to conquer by patience what appeared to have no other immediate remedy.

CHAPTER II.

A dozen years have elapsed since the events recorded in the last chapter. Jean Guyot is dead. His son is now a young man of 23, and is standing by the very bed in the little chamber where we first made his acquaintance. Madame

O the terrible strong water! Traitorous tool of wrech and slaughters! Once the patientest of slaves; now its fierce, uplified waves.

Mastering its recent masters, work us nothing but dis-

Mastering its recent masters, work us nothing but disasters.

Ah! the ruin. Ah! the wreck, growing out of one
small speck.

Of unmended weakness. Oh! for the walking, high
and low;

For the bursting of the waters and the hearts and
homes undone;

And the pain sown 'twixt the rising and the setting of
the sum.

Howard Glyndon in the New York Independent.

"Whenever you do make up your 'mind, Just' let us know," said the uncite sternly.

Not long after, Jacques received the following and the said the uncite sternly.

"Data Six: Our patience is exhausted. Annette wheles me to any that your last conversation with her had brought her to a decision; and that your visits will be no longe agreeable, unless you confide to be maried during the present year. Very truly yours, "Poor child!" and Jacques Parsons." The coll had never been bridge. He was stached to a curricle called a "break-dray," and the non-break misself on the lounge.

"I had not the courage," he said, thoughtfully, "to give her up, and with her the hope of a happy home. But it is her own choice; and now I can devote my whole life to that one purpose formed so long ego."

"Here comes old dry-homes!" cried a ragged boy to his mates, as they were at play by the roadside. It was a good many years after Annetic's marriage.

"GHAPTHI III.

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"Here comes old dry-homes!" cried a ragged boy to his mates, as they were at play by the roadside. It was agood many years after Annetic's marriage.

"Grap all began to follow the example of their and one or two sent stones whizing through the sir.

"He's an old miser!" exclaimed one of the lade. "Mamms says he is."

"He has no do miser!" exclaimed one of the lade. "Mamms says he is."

"He has no do miser!" exclaimed one of the day.

"A crowd of urchius had no gathered around the old man, and some of them had picked up had a substantial through the substantial through the substantial thr

CMPHIE,

COTYON—Barier; midding, 18
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sints for the week, 1, 163 below;
6,046 below; cales, 4,000 below;
Gull and nominal. Corn man
Corn source and firm at 700
and nominal.

Court of the United to Eastern Dis-Wisconsin. Wisconsin.

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you wish great success by the York, and London, save been stored and the York and London, save been stored and the york of the York and the York of York of the York of Yo

LITERATURE.

Charles Knight. SSAGES FROM THE LIFE OF CHARLES KNIGT nthor and a publisher, the name of night will be long and honorably reared among the literary lights of England, an active career, which extended over than half a century, he toiled assiduously

kindred professions of writing and printand applause of his countrymen and the tantial rewards of fortune. But it is for sarly, persistent, and successful labors in liffusion of a cheap and wholesome literathat the pleasantest and most grateful ories of him will be cherished. Many have mories or him will be cherished. Many have ured fortune by their talents and reputation their genius; but few have, like Charles ght, secured to themselves both wealth and te, while consecrating their energies and titles, with a single-hearted purpose, to the rovement and elevation of the humbler ases of their fellow-beings. It is with a feel-of respect and reverence, which we do not d to the most brillians achievements of mere llect and learning, that we contemplate the career which is portrayed in the simple

manly words of this autobiography.

E. Knight was born in Windsor, England, the 15, 17:1. His mother died in his infancy, March 16, 17/11. His mother died in his intancy, and, the only child of a widowed father, he grew up in the solitude of a desolate household. With passionate caresses and an incessant solicitude, his father endeavored to supply to him the loss of a mother's tender care, and the companionof a mother's tender care, and the companionship of brothers and sisters. Books were plentiful about him; and in their society he passed his happiest hours. His education was pursued in a desultory fashion, alternately at school and under private tutors. At 14, just as his mind had become stimulated to an ambition for sound scholarship, he was taken from the somewhat famous classical school of Dr. Nichols, at Ealing, where had had been at study two years, and apprenticed to his father's trade of bookselling. The change was unpalatable to the lad, for he already had fond literary aspirations; yet, with that patient submission to the control of circumstances, and that resolution to improve adverse conditions, which through his life were telling traits in his character, he accepted the destiny which decreed him a tradesman, and diligently applied himself to the pursuits connected with his craft.

applied himself to the pursuits connected with his craft.

When he had reached his 18th year, he be-same engrossed in bibliomania, and for some lime gave himself up to the search for old and are volumes. This occupation was of lasting divantage in widening his knowledge of books and authors. Before his apprenticeship was concluded, the project of extending his vocation by the printing of a journal had taken distinct hape in his mind. In 1812, his trade being mastered and his majority attained, he went to condon to acquire, by a short service on the re-corters' staff of a daily paper, some instruction in the art of conducting a journal. Returning corters' staff of a daily paper, some instruction of the art of conducting a journal. Returning of Windsor, on the lat of August, 1812, he issued the initial number of the Windsor and Eton Express,—sharing with his father the propriecorship,—he holding alone the responsible position of editor. The noble aim which he set for imself on entering the eareer of the journalist cas that of the reformer and the educator. As e wrote at the time to a friend, "I will set out

nimelf on entering the career of the journalist was that of the reformer and the educator. As he wrote at the time to a friend, "I will set out as the temperate advocate of everything that thinking men will support,—Toleration, Education of the Poor, Diffusion of Religion, Knowledge, Public Economy. I shall adopt the opinions of no sect of men in Church or State; but think for myself on all points." From these principles, established at the beginning of his public life, he never swerved. A sense of the moral responsibility of a public writer deeply impressed him, restraining him from hasty, passionate, or purely politic utterances. Its effect was immediately felt, creating a trust in his motive and his judgment, and lending a weight to his words, which no amount of talent divorced from principle could have secured to them.

The Express was the first newspaper published in Windsor. At the time it was started, journalism was not the joquiar profession it has since become. In all England there were not a hundred newspapers printed, and these were mostly located in the larger cities. A cheap newspaper was an impossibility. A tax of 4 pence was impossibility. A tax of 4 pence was impossed upon each paper, and a duty of 8 shillings upon each advertisement. There was no system of railroads and telegraphs by which news could be rapidly communicated and papers speedily circulated. Mail-carts and pony-expresses, or even footcarriers, were the tedious means by which mails were conveyed from one point to another. The delivery, the publication even, of the most influential daily papers of London, were often delayed, and sometimes altogether intermitted. It was not until 1814 that the Times was printed by steam machinery. Prior to this, two men, working with all their strength at the hand-press, could provide but 250 impressions on one side of a sheet in an hour. The wages of mechanical labor were high, and there was a duty of 3 pence per pound on paper.

Not many newspapers ventured upon original writing, and those which di

ively sensitive to newspaper-ism upon military affairs was

people were excessively sensitive to newspapercomments. Criticism upon military affairs was
especially dreaded, as the subject of flogging
in the army was was wholly forbidden to editoriel comment. It was in March. 1812, that John
and Leigh Hunt—were convicted of libeling the
Prince-Regent in the columns of the Examiner, and sentenced to a fine of £1,000 and
two years' imprisonment. In a single year, verdicts in petty libel suits, which he was particularly cautious to avoid, cost Mr. Knight £500.

Such were some of the difficulties which, little
more than fifty years ago, harassed the newspaper proprietor, hindering free speech, hampering his usefulness, rendering his vocation labosious and veratious, and his profits precarious.
And Mr. Knight had the courage to encounter
filem all, and, by the exercise of rare caution
and sagacity, managed the Windsor Express successfully for fourteen years. In 1820 he became,
with Mr. Locker, joint proprietor of a London
weekly newspaper called the Guardian, but retained his interest in the publication for only
two years. The same year was marked by the
establishment of the Etonian, a monthly magazize edited by two Eton students, William Blunt
and Winthrop Macxworth Praed, and published
by Mr. Knight. The periodical was brilliantly
sustained during its short life by contributions
from Macaulay, Sidney Walker, Henry Nelson
Colendge, Derwent Coleridge, Henry Malden,
John Moultrie, and others. On the suspension
of the Etonian, the same corps of writers united
in the support of Knight's Quarterly Magazine
led to the establishment of Mr. Knight as a London publisher in 1828. The depression from
which the trade of miscellaneous publishing
unfered during the ensuing few years resulted
disastrously to Mr. Knight, and he temporarily
relinquished the business in 1827. "I walked
forth [se writes] from my business-houses in
London and Windsor, after the fashion of a man
represented in the wood-cut in a title-page of
one of the eld printers which comes into my
thou

unsteadily, with his stout staff, and his small wallet, and a label of four words: "Omnia Mea Measm Porto."

It was in the autumn of 1826 that the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" was founded, with Lord Brougham at its head, and John Mills, Henry Hallen, Lord John Russell, and other noted and efficient men, as his coadjutors. Its object was the dissemination of useful information among the masses by means of theap publications. In the fall of 1827, Mr. Knight became connected with this Society, and through the association quickly regained his place as a publisher in Pail Mall East, and his former prosperity. It would be tedious to enumerate here the various literary enterprises which were carried to a successful conclusion during the twenty years in which he labored to promote the ends of the Useful Knowledge Somety. The most valuable of them all were the Penny Magazine and the Penny Cyclopedia. The lirst of these was a penny weekly sheet, prepared with care, and published with as much beatness as the price would permit. The issue was begun in 1852, and continued until 1845. The suits of the Magazine, at the end of a few mouths, reached 200,000 copies. Circulating among the poor and working classes, to whom common books and periodicals were inaccessible, its educational influence was beyond computation. The Penny Cyclopedia ran from 1838 to 1844. It was originally issued weekly, and enjoyed a sale of 75,000 copies; but, at this rate of publication, it would have required thirty-seven years to compiste the work. After the first year, therefore, the rate of issue was quadrupled, and the circulation was reduced to 20,000, at which figure it steadily remained to the finalisms. Upon its completion, the expense of publishing the Cyclopedia had exceeded the income by £50,788. This loss Mr. Knight sustained by £50,788. This loss Mr. Knight sustained some

the most complete and able works of its kind.

Among the later works of Mr. Knight, by which as writer and publisher he obtained the cordial and grateful recognition of scholars, are "Half-Hours with the Best Authors" (4 volumes, 1847-1848); "The Pictorial Shakapeare," with a "Biography," and a "History of Opinion with Doubtrul Playa" (8 volumes, 1839-1841-"7); and "The Popular History of England" (1856-1862), which has been pronounced by high authorities the best history of England which we possess:

thorities the best history of England which we possess.

Although Mr. Knight had retired from active business some years before his death, he continued to the last diligently engaged in the labors of authorship. He had nearly finished his 74th year when he wrote, in 1885, the final pages of his autobiography. "Half-Hours with the Best Letter-Writers and Autobiographera," "Shadows of the Old Booksellers," and the historical romance, "Begged at Court," were composed in the following three years. His career as editor was continued still later; but his failing powers now admonished him that his working-days were nearly over. His last literary service was performed upon the volumes of the British Almanac and the Companion for 1869. The 9th of March, 1873, his life came gently to its close; while his wife, the loved companion of fifty-eight years, and his cherished daughters, watched tenderly by his pillow.

wife, the loved companion of fifty-eight years, and his cherished daughters, watched tenderly by his pillow.

There was much in the life-work of Mr. Knight that was identical with that of the Chambers brothers. He in London, and they in Edinburg, were tolling for the same ends,—the diffusion of knowledge among the working classes, and through fluch the same instrumentalities. The Chambers' Edinburg Journal, a weekly sheet at 3 half-pence, was established but six weeks before the publication of the Penny Magazine. Chambers' Encyclopedia was begun in 1859, and continued until its completion in ten volumes in 1868. Its object was, like the Penny Cyclopedia, to benefit the people, and, being less extensive, it was afforded cheaper. Mr. Knight did not rise from a condition of abject penury to a position of influence and usefulness by unsided and extraordinary exertion, as did the Chambers brothers; but, actuated by the same humane desire to improve his race, he gave, like them, his means and his energies to the cause of 'making knowledge a common possession instead of an exclusive privilege." Like them he will be remembered as a benefactor by the humble readers of Great Britain, and by the refined and scholarly as a man of talent, enterprise, and integrity.

The "passages" comprised in the book before

and scholarly as a man of talent, enterprise, and integrity.

The "passages" comprised in the book before us have been selected from the original three-volumed edition published in England. Enough has been retained in their present condensed form to satisfy the curiosity and sustain the interest of the American reader. The history of Mr. Knight's career as a publisher and man of letters necessarily includes anecdotes and reminiscences of many distinguished men of England. But little account is given of his social life, yet he was brought into pleasant and friendly business-relations with a large circle of the leading spirits of London. Falling into his company at say time, we immediately enter into the society of other active and armest intellects; and, when we take our leave of him and them, we feel that it has been good for us to dwell, for even a few brief moments, with people of such evalted sims and character.

The European Tour of a Bright

BEATEN PATHS; on A Woran's Vacation. By Mrs. Ella W. Thompson. 12mo., pp. 274. New York: Lee & Shejard.

Though one has been nourished on a diet of travelers' note-books from the days since he was first able to spell in his primer, one will sit down to this little volume with the heartiest relsh, it is so racy, and spicy, and well-flavored. Its anthor is one of the cleverest and wittiest women in Boston; and, moreover, is one of rather have an India shawl any day than the suffrage." There may not be any visible connection between the two facts in the mere state-ment, but there is a very close union sustained r volume. Shrewd and sharp-witted as only a bright woman can be, viewing with a lynx's eye all that is best worth seeing in Europe, and passing the keenest, subtlest judgments on everybody and everything, she is still the womanliest little woman that ever swore fealty to her own sex and—the other. Joining her "European fortunes, for better or worse, to six other anxious but no longer simless women," she dauntlessly crossed the Atlantic, and trod the "beaten paths" of Great Britain and the Con-

"beaten patha" of Great Britain and the Continent to excellent purpose.

Her little record of the tour is as check-full of information as a guide-book, and has what a guide-book never boasted, a sprighly aneodote or a humorsome comment packed in every crevice and cranny. In short, it is the stockiest little portfolio that ever closed on a traveler's pensketches. She went where everybody else goes, but she by no means did, and heard, and asw just what everybody else does. She had ways all her own of using her senses, and the "cutest" Yankee faculty of describing the novelties that impressed them. It is infinitely diverting to go along with her, for she never drags, or tires, or gets stupid; and her fresh, lively spirit invests the most hackneyed scenes with a new interest. We make room for a few extracts from her pages, which will show, better than a multitude of our words, how piquant and decided an individuality she has:

A Lombardy poplar is just a wood-cut of an elder! spinster of the scrawny type, holding up her akirs and picking her way over the puddles on a wet dayates in high the bud; reluctant to give shade, lik a character frozen by early neglect. If men had in vanted trees, their first attempt must have looked lik

vented trees, their first attempt must have looked like a poplar.

Many reasons have been given for the fall of Napoleon; only this one is dear to me,—"a poor thing, sir, but mine own"; He compassed a throne easily enough, but had not eyes to see the power that is always behind it. Through life he neddlessly and wantomly afronted the said-love of women. He found fault with the dresses of the ladies of his Court,—an insult that some women take more to heart than a stur on their beauty or reputation. He drove sway Madama de Stael when she would have adored him, and so secured an enemy always fighting under cover. He outraged the wholesex by divorcing Josephine; and, when he married a Princess of the House of Austria, counting on her influence with her father, the simplest of women could have told him fit would be useless when she had a stepmother. And he suffered Maria Louiss to offend that stepmother by outshining her in diamonds and other magnificence, when he held a review of royalty at Dreeden.

Only the day before our visit, the Bad Step had its

sepmother by outshining her in diamonds and other magnificence, when he held a review of royally at Dreeden.

Only the day before our visit, the Bad Step had its latest tragedy, with a comic edge to it, as most tragedies have. In the pouring rain, a party left the hotel at Chamounit for the Mar de Glace, and, coming up on the other side, took the Bad Step first. The sweetest of little old ladies, a mere dot of a weman, with her doctor of divinity, were among them, and went on over the slippery rock, made doubly dangerous by the rain, because, once started, there was no tuning back. She dragged the pounds on pounds of wet water-proof cloth diffinging about her feet to the little casis where people resi and gird up their loins before crossing the ice. Eare she threw harself prone on the ground, and was still as an ink-blot. When the others started, her husband tried to rouse her. "No," she said; "you may all 100 on. I want nothing. I will dis here!" It was the calminess of despair. Women often threaten, in earth in contingencies, to "pice up." but the thing as rare as snow in Angust. When it happens, the family-machine stops, and desperste remedies are applied. This woman did the thing without she threat, "sho a rare thing for her sar; and was ever doctor of divinity in such a plight before? He had lived with her forty years, and she had the power to surprise him. He had seen her endure years of wasting stellness without losing cheerfniness; he had seen her go down into the Valley of the Shadow of Desth, and come neak smilling with a baby in her arm; plut now at last she had "given up." He offered to carry her down the rocks and across the fee, he who had come broad for his health; but the sander? like the refrain of a dirgs. The Doctor must hive scolfed at this point, if he were not more fram mortal; but it did no goo d, and smally he wrapped the mastile of his thoughts about him, and ast down in the rain to meditate a new shapter on the woman, susting hear of hope, and it took Ne.

Nothing demonstrates the supe

wrapped in heavy and clinging strits do easily what men find difficult without that drawbach. A woman gives them several points in the master of clothes, and often wine after all.

They the mastere maidens on chipboard, who had chosen occibacy as the better party lay unmoved in their beds when a great wave passed down through the skylights into the state-rooms, and set everyloiy's books after IRe a fleet of boats. Neither did they scream when the father of all rats walked down the passages to see what had happened. It was a positive comfort to hear the shrill voice of the load-fashioned cort of woman crying out for her abost. "O, we are all going to the bottom—give me my shoen—I must have my shoes!"—and the grave voice of her husband replying. "Issabilis, recollect yourself! People who are going to the foction have no need of shoes." In the hereafter, when the matter the string of about and the waters overwhelm them, twill be the woman who will turn out to rescue the floating shoes, and calmly advise her husband to

recollect himself.

It needed an iron despotism to produce semething which should mean more than speech, and yet never be told again, and the Franch surue is the result; that Battle and the galletine was its and the said the galletine was its and the said.

rove one day through the "Fine Adam." "
r," said Juno, "if there is a Rue Eve?'
said St. Ursula, "We sail rue Eve bitierl
, without posting it on a street-corner."

The Calvinistic Fetich. PETICH IN THEOLOGY; OR, DOCTRIBALISM TO RETURNISM. By JOHN MILLER, Princeton, 12mo., pp. 261. New York: Dodd & Mesd. Had Mr. Miller but studied his mother-to as he has theology during the past thirty years, he would have been able to compose this book of his in the simple, intelligible English which is universally used and understood in his native

country. As it is, he has written it in a dialect which is almost as foreign and puzzling as the language of Chaucer. It is curious that one language of Chanoer. It is curious that one whose business it is to teach and to preach, should not, in the beginning, have mastered the vernacular by which he must convey his ideas to pupils and bearers. It is hard enough, when words are clearest, to comprehend the dogmas of theology, with their fine distinctions and mysterious abstractions; one distinctions and mysterious abstractions; but, when they are expressed in a jargon as different from pure English as provincial French is from the Parisian, the difficulty is rendered well-nigh insurmountable. It is the more a pity in the present case, because, if Mr. Miller were to speak lucidly, we are sure he would prove a formidable antagonist to the skillful polemic, Dr. Hodge.

Dr. Hodge.

From what we are able now, at the expense of From what we are able now, at the expense of some pains, to interpret, Mr. Miller has discovered many a vulnerable spot in the argument of the great theologian of Princeton. If he were only able, by means of straightforward speech, to expose these week and unsound places in a bold light, then were a good work accomplished in ridding Calvinism of superstition. Mr. Miller unites good-nature to bravery. It requires courage—and he a Princeton Presbyterian, tootot tell Dr. Hodge to his face that there is idolatry in his religion; that he has made a fetich of his God, and his Bible, and his Church, and of repentance, prayer, almsgiving, preachand of repentance, prayer, almegiving, preaching, and faith. The plain assertion, with a fair support of proof, must make the good Doctor squirm. But Mr. Miller is perfectly suave and courteous while impaling his victim. He smiles benignly throughout the operation.

Mr. Miller may be called the Dr. Swing of Princeton. His raligion seems to hear the re-

arr. Miller may be called the Dr. Swing of Princeton. His raligion seems to bear the relation to Dr. Hodge's theology that Dr. Swing's faith does to Dr. Patton's. There is the same rational sense and, above all, the same Divine charity, in it. As we have said above, if he were but a master of the art of plain writing, the majority of the public would take great pleasure in reading him.

Charles Sammer.

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF CHARLES SUMNER, By C. Edwards Lastres, Author of "Glory and Shame of England," etc. 8 vo., pp. 596.

New York: United States Publishing Company,
This volume has followed too soon upon the

death of the great Massachusetts Senator to be the full and finished memorial of him which his friends and the nation will demand. It is prepared in the interests of the subscription-trade and written to sell rather than to do adequate justice to the memory of one of the bravess men noblest patriots, and ablest statesmen, who have yet risen up to defend and cherish the country that has given them birth. The author was indeed a personal acquaintance and admirer of Mr. Sumner, and has had some previous practice in book-making; but these qualifications are not sufficient to constitute him the proper historian of a man who has long stood among the foremost in the American Republic. To some one of the many men of ripe culture who have grown up with him in his native city, who are intimately familiar with the institutions of Massachusetts and with the private as well as public career of Sumner, the duty should be assigned of correcting and completely portraving his character and course of action, for the benefit of his countrymen.

Meanwhile, the sketch here presented is not destitute of advantages. It offers in a coharent form an outline of the public life and services of Sumner. There is little added to the knowledge which an intelligent reading of the newspapers has already imparted, but it is something to have that knowledge at hand compactly arranged for reference or review. A fine steel portrait adopts the volume, which is in every respect tastefully published. that has given them birth. The author was in

TREATISE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS WHICH REST ON THE LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION. By TROMAS M. COOLEY, LL. D., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and Jay Professor of Law in the University of Michigan. Third Edition, with Considerable Additions, Giving the Results of the Recent Cases. 8 vo., pp. 827. Begion: Little, Brown & Co.

The first edition of this work immediately

The first edition of this work immediately placed its author in the foremost rank of American legal writers,—on a level with Kent, Story, and Greenleaf. The Constitutional Limitations on its way till it was recognized as the stand ard work on American constitutional law, equal at least to those of Story and Smith in authority, and superior to them in that it embodied the results of the latest decisions on the subject. In the most recent decisions on constitutional In the most recent decisions on constitutional questions there has been frequent reference by the Judges to Judge Cooley's book, and it is always mentioned with the highest respect.

The value of a law-book lies in the correctness of the principles it enunciates; in the fullness of of the references to the judicial decisions on which these principles rest; in the non-omissions of anything essential to an exhaustive treatment of the subject. In all these respects Judge Cooley's book is a model. A glance at the contents is sufficient to show how complete the work is. The style is clear and concise.

The Eternal City.

BOME AS IT IS. BEING REMINISENCES OF A VITTE TO THE CITY OF THE CESARS. By Mrs. H. R. SCOTT, Author of "Day-Dawn in Africs," "Glimpses of Life in Africs," With Illustrations. 12mo., pp. 291. Fhiladelphia: J. B. Lappincott & Co. The above is a readable transcript of travel, and, to those who are not familiar with the treasures of Rome, will have some value. It does not supply any particular want, as the author, in her preface, expresses the hope that it may. Too many ample and able volumes have been devoted to the Eternal City to leave much need of anything further being written, unless it be by some inspired pen that can give a welcome freshness or brilliancy to facts already imparted. Mrs. Scott has honestly striven to make her book of service as a guide to the traveler, or as a teacher to those who must stay at home. Her talent for selecting and arranging matters worth recording is not conspicuous, but she has some faculty for narration, and her earnest desire to be useful is at least conciliatory. The book is illustrated with a profusion of good engravings.

The Domestic Refations.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF THE DOMESTIC supply any particular want, as the author, in her

The Domestic Refations.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS: EMBRACING HUSBAND AND WIFE, PARENT AND CRILD, GUARDIAN AND WARD, INFARCT, AND MASTER AND SERVANT. By JAMES SCHOULER, Author of "A Treatise on the Law of Personal Property." Second Edition. Svo., pp. 719. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The second edition of this work presents the law to the profession as it stands at present. It has been ravised in the light of the late discussions on the subject of which it treats. The

has been revised in the light of the late discussions on the subject of which it treats. The late cases have been assimilated with the text, as well as with the foot-notes, to the number of about 1,000. This as every lawyer knows, must have involved an immense amount of labor on the part of the author. It is labor, however, for which the prefession will be grateful.

Hooks Received.

AMERICAN PIONEERS AND PATRIOTS, DAVID CROCKETT: His LIVE AND ADVENTURES. By JORE S. C. ARBOTZ, 12mo, pp. 850. New York: Dodd & Mead.

S. C. ABBOTT. 12mo., pp. 350. New York: Dodd & Mead.
WONDROUS STRANGE: A NOVEL. By Mrs. C. J., NEWEY, Author of "Rate Kennedy," etc., etc. Paper. Philadelphis: T. B. Febreron & Broz.
HISTORY OF TRE CONQUEST OF PREU: WITH PARLIMINARY VIEW OF THE CIVILIZATION OF TRE INCAS. By WILLIAM H. PREGOOT. New and Revised Edition. Edited by Joun FOSTER KIEK. In Two Volumes: Vol. II. 12mo., pp. 590. Philadelphis: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
GODOLPHIN. By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart. 12mo., pp. 476. Philadelphis: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
PAUL CLIFFORD. By Sir EDWARD SULWER LYTTON, Bart. 12mo., pp. 476. Philadelphis: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
AUL CLIFFORD. By Sir EDWARD SULWER LYTTON, Bart. 12mo., pp. 362. Philadelphis: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Autograph Love-Letters. Autograph Love-Letters.

A curious sale of autograph love-letters took place lately in Paris in the Rue dee Bons-Enfauts. There were letters from Mime. de Parabere, Mime. de le Popefiniere, and others. Not a few of these amatory effusions were addressed to the all-conquering Duc de Richelieu, and there was hardly one free from the most astomishing faults of grammar and spelling, the fair authors apparently having as lofty a contempt for the laws of orthography as for the code of morals. The letters—probably on account of their contents. SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

Mr. N. W. Clark, the Michigan pisciculturist, placed, last November, in the State hatching-boxes, 1,800,000 eggs of the whitefish. Ninety per cent of these were hatched. Since March 23, he has distributed 1,500,000 young whitefish in 194 lakes and rivers in Michigan.

The smallest circular saws in use are shose employed in the manufacture of gold-pens, and are a half-inch in diameter. It is said that some of the sarcophagi of ancient Egypt bear the marks of having been hollowed out with tools of the crown or cylinder saw order.

TRANSPUSION OF BLOOD.

It is stated in the Dresden papers that, seventeen different times in the past year, the experi-ment of infusing lamb's blood into the human subject has been successfully performed in the hospitals of that city. In the first case, the patient had long suffered from pulmonary disease, and the immediate effect of the operation was to raise the pulse and impart an increased sense of streamth. squinners in a Hollow TRES

A correspondent of Hardwicke's Science
Gossip states that a hollow tree was cut down in Gossip states that a hollow tree was cut down in Kent, last February, when out tumbled upwards of thirty squirrels, most of which were dormant or in a state of semi-sleep. On being roused, they dispersed to various parts of the copse. They had stored a large atock of nuts in the hollow. It is common to find squirrels thus stowed away for the winter, but not often in such numbers together.

PHOTOGRAPHING ON SILK. Silk thoroughly impregnated with the bichro mate of potash presents a very sensitive photo raphic surface. Thus prepared, any shapes or out of tin and laid upon it may be bear imprinted by the eun, and in tints, according the color of the silk. A white on a very ligh slik shows a delicate pale-red impression; a red-dish tint takes a still deeper shade of red in the pattern, etc. Ferri-leaves, arranged to suit the taste, and kept flat by a sheet of glass, can be imprinted in the same way.

Celery, in its wild state, is found in Britain and in most countries of Europe. It is a coarse, rank weed, with a penetrating, offensive odor, a bitterish, acrid taste, and almost poisonous qual ies. It grows along ditches and in wet places attaining a height of about 2 feet. It is com monly called smallage, or smellage, and belongs to the genus Apinm, of the order Umbellifers. By cultivation this ugly weed undergoes a mavvelous transformation, and becomes a delicious edible, with a pleasantly-sweetish and aromatic flavor, and a delicate texture. A species of the Apium grows abundantly on the shore of Cape Horn, and on Stater Island. It is a large and uxuriant plant, and is nearly as wholesome and palatable in its wild state as the garden-colory.

PRESERVATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

A simple invention for the preservation cards, photographs, etc., from injury by mois-ture or dirt, consists of a preparation of gutta-percha in solution. The liquid is thrown, in a percha in solution. The liquid is thrown, in a very fine spray, over the article, by an atomizer. When the liquid has in part evaporated, which it soon does, it leaves the object coated over with a thin, transluscent film, impervious to water. The gutta-percha should first be purified, and it then is soluble in chloroform or ether. The process of dissolving the gum is in itself purifying. A drawing or photograph protected by this film can be washed with safety. The preparation softens at a temperature of 150 deg. Fahr.: but to this only a rare accident would subject it.

STRENOTH OF STONES. STRENGTH OF STONES.

Experiments in order to test the strength of stones to resist compression, has been made by placing a cubic inch of each between two steel lates, and charging it with increasing weight intil it is ernshed. For convenience weight is applied by means of a lever, so as to byiate the necessity of actually handling the hundreds and thousands pounds required,—one of more sliding weights on a strong beam being sufficient. The results of this experiment, as given by an exchange, are copied in the following table. The number of pounds noted is that which the subtance will bear without crushing: which the subtance will bear without crushing: Infector pale brick. 2,006 Common gold brick. 4,006 Hard brick. 4,500 Hard brick. 5,000 Pressed Philadelphia brick. 5,000 New England granite. 11,361 Haitan marble. 22,000

A PETRIFIED BODY. The remains of a woman, which had reposed in a grave in the cemetery near Wheeling, W. Va., for six or eight years, were recently disinerred in order to remove them to another place Much difficulty was experienced in raising them, the weight was so excessive. On opening the coffin the body was found, from the neck to the feet, to be a perfect specimen of petrifaction. The form was full and sound; the feet, which were incased in gaiters, filled them as completely as a living subject, and the hands and arms were plump and hard as a rook. The clothing was an accordance of preservation. proving, when tested, to be quite strong. The head, however, had suffered the decay incident to the period of time it had lain in the ground. None of the bodies which rested in close prox-imity to this had undergone a similar change.

PRIZES FOR INVENTIONS. For the encouragement of inventors, the various scientific societies of Europe offer a large number of prizes for certain practical improve-ments. Among these may be mentioned a ready means of reproducing designs by artists, as sur-face-blocks, possessing sufficient relief to admit f their being worked at the steam-press sharply of their being worked at the steam-press sharply and without blur; an economical and permanent means of telegraphing through uninsulated wires, between places not less than 1,000 miles apart; an improved diving-apparatus, in which divers may work free from the inconvenience of great pressure, and at greater depths than by the use of the diving-bell, helmer, or other existing appliances; plans for the construction of an efficient and seaworthy vessel,—one that, when perforated either by shot or accident, and filled with water, will in part maintain her floating power; and an electric condenser, which shall combine high capacity with small bulk and small residual charge.

AN UNFORTUNATE ISLAND

Some months ago, the little Island of Niceros, in the Grecian Archipetago, was shaken by a series of earthquakes, which did much damage, and culminated in the bursting of the highest peak on the island, and the discharge of a flood of steam and boiling water, which threatened to lnundate the whole island and destroy every liv-ing thing on it. The mountain, however, suding thing on it. The mountain, however, sud-denly ceased to boil over, and it was hoped for a time there would be no recurrence of the un-pleasant phenomena. But, the other day, the mountain resumed its horrid belchings, emitting such volumes of scalding water that existence on the island has become almost intolerable. The ground is convulsed with earthquakes, and the

the island has become almost intolerable. The ground is convulsed with earthquakes, and the people have taken to the open fields, where they are safer than in their tottering homes. A scarcity of provisions is added to their other troubles; and, without houses, without food, and amouster in view perpetually pouring out streams of boiling water, menacing them with a horrible death, their condition is by no means enviable.

PET STIDERS.

A writer in the American Naturalist gives an interesting account of his experience in taming a pair of spiders, of the genus Lycosa. These spiders never build a web, but wander for their proy, hiding under stones, or burrowing in the ground. They are large and stout, and covered with hair; and some of them, as the tarantula, are formidable insects indeed. The pair in question were confined in a cigar-box, covered with a pane of glass, through which their proceedings were watched. Spiders do not ordinarily manifest social qualities; but these, after their first fear of each other was overcome, became exceedingly friendly. In the beginning of their acquaintance, both were timid and shy; but, in the course of a week, they had established a most ansicable intimacy. They would chase each other about the box,—first one, and then the other, being the pursuer. They would meet together in a mine battle, rearing on their find legs, with the fore legs of each resting on the other's head and bedy, and distending their jaws, seeming on dire mischief intent. And, after a moment's harmless encounter, they would drop their feet again, and run away from each other, his a couple of playful kittens.

The only time they exhibited absolute ill-temper was when their daily draft of water was given them. In their eagerness to quench their thirst, they would often crowd and jostle each other, and then one would, like enough, turn mad and drive the other away. Their owner supplied them with water by

a brush at one end. This would hold a drop or two. After the first two or three times of drinking from this fountain, the spiders would run for it the instant it was introduced into the box, and, rising on their hind legs, resting their fore legs on the whalebone, they would suck it dry. Spiders are supposed capable of cenduring long fasts from food and drink; but, in this instance, they were always ready to stake their thirst at least once a day.

They were amply supplied with flies, which they would capture something as a cat catches a bird. They would creep to within an inch of their victim; then, standing motionless a moment, throw the body forward the length of the hind legs, which would remain fixed. They seldom missed on the first effort; but, if they did, they would repeat the attempt until successful. After eating, they would clean themselves off with great precision, first brushing off the body with the legs, and then the legs with the jaws and palpi. When all was done, the minute heap of dirt which they had accumulated in front of them would be pushed sway with the fore-legs. On one occasion, a common bouse-spider was put in the box with them. It was much smaller than they, yet they were greatly afraid of it, keeping as far from it as possible. In the night, the house-spider spun a web covering most of put in the box with them. It was much smaller, than they, yet they were greatly afraid of it, keeping as far from it as possible. In the night, the house-spider spun a web covering most of the box. Next morning they were found in one corner, completely cowed. On removing the house-spider, they recovered their spirits, and were as lively as ever. Earth was provided for them in which to burrow and hide, if they chose. But civilization had probably deranged their natural instincts; for, though they due holes in it, they were irregularly constructed, and were never used for purposes of concesiment.

THE PLANT-LOUSE.

The tiny, green louse (aphie) which is the universal pest of vegetation, thriving in some part of the root, stem, or leaf, of almost every living plant, is one of the most extraordinary of insects. It is a minute little creature, but makes its appearance with the first leaf that expands in the spring, and continues its depredations until every green thing has perished in the autumn. The first broods of the season, that are hatched from eggs deposited the previous fall, consist, without a single exception, of females. These very soon give birth to a second brood, which are not hatched from eggs, but produced alive, and Bonnet, a famous naturalist of the eighteenth century, who made the aphides a special object of study, observed that each virgin plant-louse brings

observed that each virgin plant-louse brings forth, on an average, about 100 young,—becoming the mother of, perhaps, fifteen or twenty in a single day. This remarkable kind of propagation continues through nine generations, among which not a male aphis is created.

Calculating the rate at which the spinster aphides multiply, we have, at the end of ten broods, as the progeny of a single louse, 1,000,000,000,000 young. Prof. Huxley says, in commenting on this fact: "I will assume that an aphis weighs the one-thousandth of a grain, which is under the mark. A quintillion will, on this estimate, weigh a quadrillion of grains. He an aphis weighs the one-thousandth of a grain, which is under the mark. A quintilition will, on this estimate, weigh a quadrillion of grains. He is a very stout man who weighs 2,000,000 grains; consequently the tenth brood alone, if all the members survive the perils to which they are exposed, contains more substance than 500,000,000 stout men, to say the least,—more than the whole population of China." This estimate is based on the supposition that the entire progeny of the plant-louse survives,—a circumstance which in reality never occurs. Only a pair or two of plant-lice, out of the enormous number produced in the course of generations by each individual of the first brood, is found as the end of the season. to have survived the vicissitudes to which they are exposed. The last brood brought forth in the autumn comprises both males and females, which in due time are provided with wings, and pair. The females then deposit their eggs, and, with the death of themselves and their mates, the race becomes extinct for the season.

As soon as the aphides are ushered into being, they plunge their beak into the leaf or twig on which they crowd, and there remain through their lives, leading a purely gluttonous existence. When disturbed, they kick and sprawl about in a most ludicrous way. Some times they will suspend themselves by their beaks, and toss their legs about as if in a high frolic; but they take care to continue sucking all the while. In order that they may eat without ceasing, and yet never gorge themselves, they are provided with two little tubes on the end of

the while. In order that they may eat without ceasing, and yet never gorge themselves, they are provided with two little tubes on the end of the body, through which the superabundant fluid they have taken in is discharged. In its passage through the body it is turned into a sweet liquor, which, flowing from the tubes drop by drop, is called honey-dew. It is often so abundant as to cover entirely the leaves of the plant on which the lice feed. Occasionally it solidness into a solid white snear.

on which the lice feed. Occasionally it solidifies into a solid white sugar.

Ants are very fond of this saccharine fluid, and some species chiefly subsist on it. Hence the arbits has been called the art's milch-cow. The kindliest relation seems to subsist between the two. The stems of plants infested with aphides may be seen covered with lean and hungry ants ascending to make their hive, and with stout, full-bodied ants returning, whose sides are distorted with the sweet liquid they have swallowed. The visits of the arts give the aphides no annoyance. On the contrary, they will often distill the fluid from their tubes in response to a caressing touch from the antenne of their curious friends. A single louse has been known to give off drop after drop onse has been known to give off drop ofter drop to successive ants, which were waiting anxiously to receive it. In return, the ants carefully remove all dirt or rubbish from the aphides, and protect them from their enemies, especially the ichneuman flies, which are perpetually hovering about to deposit their eggs in the bodies of the lice.

Some ants transfer the aphides to their nests, where they cherish them with care, in order that they may have at hand a constant slipply of their coveted food. The aphides which live upon the roots of plants are attended by arts, which build their nests in the immediate vicinity, and take the same care of their green proteges as of build their nests in the immediate vicinity, and take the same care of their green proteges as of their own offspring. When the aphides are disturbed, the ants betray the utmost alarm, and, catching them up in their jaws, convey them to the most secret recesses of their nests. It is stated that, when the root-lice have exhausted a plant on which they have lived, the ants will carry them to new pastures; and that they watch with solicitude over the eggs of the lice,—in fine weather bringing them up to the surface to give them the advantage of the sun. It is a curious relation existing between two different species of insects,—one of the wonders that abound in the animal world.

A SONG OF THREE WORDS.

Orare, Laborare, et Cantare.
Three blissful words I name to thee,
Three words of potent charm,
From eating care thy heart to free,
Thy life to shield from harm.
Whose these blissful words may know,
A bold, blithe-fronted face shall show,
And, shod with peace, shall-sk-fely go
Through war and wild slaran.

First, ere thy forward foot thou move, And wield thy arm of might, Lift up thine heart to Him above. That all thy ways be right. To the prime source of life and power Let thy soul rise, even as a flower That skyward climbs in aumy boar, And seeks the genial light.

Then gird thy loins to manly toil,
And in the toil have joy;
Greet hardship with a willing smile,
And love the stern employ.
Thy glory this the harsh to tame,
And by wise stroke and technic flam
In God-like Labor's fruitful name,
Old Chaoz to desiroy.

Then, mid thy workshop's dusty din.
Where Titan steam hath sway,
Oroon to thyself a song within,
Or pour the lusty lay;
Even as a bird that cheerly sings
In narrow cage, nor frets its wings,
But with full-breasted joyance dings
Its soul into the day.

For lofty things let others strive
With roll of vauntful drum;
Keep thou thy heart a honeyed hive,
Like bee with busy hum.
Chase not the blies with wishful eyes
Thit ever lures and ever flies,
But in the present joy be wise,
And let the future come!
d Words.

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

An Ingenious Chinnman,
From the licions (Rentana) Independent.

The meek-eyed heathen, even if he does not know the name of all the different articles in a first-class dry-goods store, has a way of making himself understood to the intelligent "Mellican" man. Yesterday a Chinaman entered one of our dry-goods stores, walked up to the counter, deposited a grasshopper thereon, saying, as he pazed upon the clerk with a confiding look: "He too much hoppee; all hoppee—stop him. You sabbee?" And as the obliging clerk commenced measuring off musquito-bar, the delighted heathen began humming a song of the Flowery Land, happy in thought of how he was going to fool the grasshoppers. They had been destroying fool the grasshoppers. They had been destroying his garden, and wanting to purchase some mus-quite-bar, but not knowing the name of the article, he brought the destroyer with him—and the sierk understood in a moment the article

FAMILIAR TALK.

It is related of Dr. Grant, Southwark, that, on the occasion of his entering, at the age of 25, on his Secretariship under Cardinal Acton, he adopted the habit of der Cardinal Acton, he adopted the habit of keeping his eyes down. So persistently did he pursue the practice that only a few who knew him after that date had an opportunity of seeing the only beautiful feature of his face. He could, however, relax the guard which he rigorously kept over this avenue to the senses, when charity or some other sanotified motive appealed to him. An instance in point is mentioned in the biography recently published of him. A collection was being made in his diocese for the orphans; and a charitable lady, who was very zealous in the cause, met him on the stairs of St. George's one day. "My Lord," she said, "an eccentric person has promised me £50 said, "an eccentric person has promised me £50 towards the collection if your Lordship will only look at me." "And why should I not look at you, my dear child?" replied the Bishop, at once raising his eyes to her, with grave kindness. "God bless you!" he added, and the orphans got their £50.

STRAWBERRIES. Strawberries, that luscious fruit, of which quaint Izak Walton remarks in quotation, "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless He never did," is sold and served in a different manner in Britain from what it is in America. In the dingy old English markets, which, in the month of July, "turn poetical with moss-rosebuds and scarlet mountains of straw-berries," the fruit is weighed out to the "purchaser by the pound, and poured into honest paper-bags, that never, like the box to which we are accustomed. prove a delusion and a suare

paper-bags, that never, like the box to which we are accustomed. prove a delusion and a snare. When sent to the table, the berries appear in their hulls, and each is taken up by its stem, in the fingers, and separately dipped in the cream and sugar.

We prefer the American method of serving strayberries, ready hulled, and smothered in a blanket of nectar. There is a smack of fartness at the heart of every one of the scarlet globules that needs to be neutralized before the berry is fit for the palate. It is the delicious compound of sweet and sour in the rich juices of a dish of strayberries under cream that constitutes its peculiarly-delectable flavor.

ERAINS VS. ELOOD.

BRAINS VS. BLOOD. The stage has lately been the recipient of high honors, which will tend to elevate its social standing all over the world. When Emperors and Autocrats set the example of paying court to actors and actresses, the ranks below them will not be slow in instating it. The Baroness Edelshein Gyulay, the wife of the Commander of the Forces in Hungary, was, before her mar-riage, an actrees. Her position, therefore, in the exclusive circles of the Austrian Court, has

riage, an acrees. Her position, therefore, in the exclusive circles of the Austrian Court, has been a very trying one. No society in Europe is more haughty or intolerant of plebeian blood than the aristocracy of Vienna and Pesth. Genius of every sort and degree has been natronized by it, but never recognized as conferring a rank on its owner which would entitle him to the courtesies of honorable alliance and companionship.

But the Emperor of Austria has, by an unusual mark of distinction bestowed on the Baroness Gyulay, broken through the rigid customs of courtly society, and established a new and noble precedent. Being present at the races at Pesth, His Majesty requested Count Andrassy to conduct him to the Baroness' box, where he remained some time in lively conversation with her. This public act of Imperial recognition places the lady on a level with the highest-born dame at the Austrian Court. Princesses will hereafter graciously accord her a smile whom the King delights to honor. The Anstrian public and press hall this act of the Emperor with hearty applause, as an earnest that the time is near when brain will rival blood in the proudest circles of society.

History continually repeats itself. One has but to observe thoughtfully the occurrence of events to remark the truth of this. It is some centuries since "Young Lochiwar" daringly stole-the bride that belonged to him from under the very nose of despotic father and amorous groom, at the moment when the ceremonial of the Church west repeating to separate her from the Church was preparing to separate her from him forever by the cruelest of dispensations. A few days ago, in unromantic New England, the story was re-enacted, with the same fervor and bravery on the purt of the hero, and the same

bravery on the part of the hero, and the same constant devotion on the part of the heroine, but with that deviation in attendant circumstances which would necessarily arise from the customs and appliances of a prosaic age.

The new Lochinvar was a deserving young man, who for many years had worshiped in secret the lovely girl who should be his wife. Bashfulness restrained him from pressing his suit, until a more presuming gallant had cajoled the girl into a marriage-engagement. Then uprose the spirit of the new Lochinvar, and he swore he would win, by fair means or foul, her whom so long he had desired. He found opportunity to meet her, and with the ardor of his words soon burned up her inclinations toward another, and kindled a warm flame of love for himself. The day following this clandestine interview, he succeeded in surreptitiously securing

A NATIVE PRIEST POR since Frederick IV., of the first Christian missi desolate dominion of Green during the life of Hans

ons of their own; so

now paramount in men's minds,

sevone as quant which of note that a composition of portunity to meet her, and with the action of the words soon burned up her inclinations toward abundance, and due foliowing this children, and due foliowing the children in the crises, he succeeded in surrepitionally securing the Randon, the conting without her wardrobe? In the event of each transport, the conting without her wardrobe? In the event of an elopement, if hely and trusk cannot go the conting without her wardrobe? In the event of an elopement, if hely and trusk cannot go the conting without her wardrobe? In the event of the conting without her wardrobe? In the event of the conting of the large wardrobe in the conting of the large wardrobe wardrobe in the large wardrobe wardrobe in the large wardrobe wardrobe wardrobe wardrobe in the large wardrobe wardro

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\$2,000 each additional to \$27,000.

But when Hall was in the a new state of affairs.

was not worth more the of \$25,000. Hannah was not and Lyman has been absenting a Boart the last of Aprica, no one experienced is charge, and the firm is bankruptcy. A short time hah made some sort of age to buy them on, but he is management of affairs. Considered by his faiture is that Lyman may be under that Lyman may be under that Lyman may be under that Lyman may be that the count may be taken or and, mathy, that san injunctions. The jury innumbed to t opening a drive-way fre moole Part to the north

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The death-city presents the any other, save that there is and absence of movement, sant atmosphere pervades it, narrow, zigzag atreets, pared

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or, and the sign, "To Less
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is ready for successive op-

is ready for successive or their surroundings. The farin is rich in gilding and stly mirrors, beautifully-ivory and ebony, tee and exquisite egg-shell chins, on the altar emblazoned, mean velvet quilt embroid-its weight in gold. In-wed sway with him in the expensive coffins. Thus, ling not for resurrection,

Resignation.

Inyor of the listle town of suppl, has tendered his result of the following letter: a respectfully to tender my of Floreyville, to which of yyour high-headed predender infernal greediness for of the American people, I accept. In thus drawing

THE COURTS. aneous Business Trans

The Supreme Court.

RATIONAL LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

The National Life-Insurance Company has bally gone into bankruptoy, and Kirk Hawes in changed from a Beceiver into an Assignee, is a proper close, however, to his labor in the same sphere of action, he drew up a report of the condition of the Company, which was filed paterday in the Circuit Court. The Receiver's meeting during his administration have been \$12.52, mostly derived from assessments, and in expenses, \$5,195.60, leaving about \$500 as a pargin for future salary.

The Company had outstanding about \$,000 heading when the bill was filed against it.

free Company had outstanding about 5,000 mberships when the bill was filed against it, \$150,000 liabilities, and \$102,400 of notes at desfield, together with a lot and building on arborn street. Notices have been sent to those diding memberships, who are in arrears, giving sem warning that unless they pay up in thirty yes their policies will be forfeited. A large maper have defaulted, and all such policies was been foreclosed except about 100 stock bleics on which nothing is yet due.

Hawes states that, now the Company has been at into bankruptcy, it will be difficult to go on the lastic under the order of the State out, and impossible 10 sell its assets with the out, and impossible 10 sell its assets with the

parbon sizes. Notices have been sent to the barses. Notices have been have been been to the barkey that unless there pay up in they are the property that property that unless they pay up in they are to been bereleved strepts about 100 stook philates and they are to be the barkey of the control of the state of the st

R. Hall filed a bill agains Hannah Lyman & Co., and a one-sixth interest in the firm of Hannah, Bennett & Co. Each of the partners in the former firm contributed \$1.500 each additional to raise the capital to \$27,000.

the partners in the former firm contributed \$1,000 each additional to raine the capital \$6\$ \$27,000.

But when Hall was in the firm he discovered a new state of hfairs. The stock, he says, was not worth more than \$18,000, instead of \$28,000. Hamman who agreed to travel for the arm, he not made a single trip, and Lyman has been absent and out of the State since about the lat of April. The consequence is, no one experienced in the business is in charge, and the firm is rapidly drifting into bankrupter. A short time ago Lyman and Hanhah made some sort of agreements with Dowley to buy them out, but he has not yet taken any management of affairs. Complainant therefore als that he partnership may be dissolved; that Hanah may be compelled to pay the loss occasioned by his faiture to travel for the firm; that Lyman may be made to account for the damage occasioned by his negtect; that an account may be taken of the amount due, and the faithful the basiness of the parinership. The minnershow was granted under a bond for \$150.

The larr impanhed to assess the damage of the parinership. The minnershow was granted under a bond for \$150.

The larr impanhed to assess the damages of pareit of the north line of Oak street, returned a verdict yesterday assessing the whole strains of the north line of Oak street, returned a verdict yesterday assessing the whole the methods of the morth line of the one of the surges were \$500 each, on eight more \$1 each, and on the same date of the methods of the method on the same date of the methods of the same was a second on the same date of the north line of Oak street, returned a verdict yesterday assessing the whole the methods of the methods of the same of the

serious to 20,000. There were sixteen micros to parks othered, On fight more 21 each, and on the semindenucling and phenomena to ach, and on the semindenucling and phenomena to ach and the semindenucling and phenomena to the semindenucling and phenomena to the semindenucling and phenomena to the seminary of the total seminary of the seminary of the

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ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

The case of the Propie, see, or rel. Peter W. Harts, v. Charles E. Lippincott, Anditor of Public Accounts, taken under advisement by the Court in the call of yesterday, is one of those cases that will excite general attention. For according to the State for stationers, supplied to the Twenty-sixth General attention. For according to the State for stationers, supplied to the Twenty-sixth General attention. For according to the Twenty-sixth General attention of the Twenty-sixth General attention of the Twenty-sixth General assembly. He has appeared before everal committees of the Twenty-sixth General assembly and has explained the merits of his claim, but somehow or other, he has always been reported upon adversely, Paling to get pay in the or dinary course of a direct appropriation by the Legislature, he now applies to the Supreme Court for a first of mandams to compal the Auditor to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the amount of his claim.

This restricts seem noars

that, for the years 1665, 1870, 1871, and 1872, the petitioner furnished to the Secretary of State, for the use of his office, books and stationery to the sum of 83, 345.90, that the bill was duly essimilated to the Auditor in the usual form; that neither the said account allowed by him, and a stronglation that "The case may be considered and heard upon such demurrer by the Supreme Court, at the June term, 1872; and that, if the Court shall be of opinion that relation and a stronglation that "The case may be considered and heard upon such demurrer by the Supreme Court, at the June term, 1872; and that, if the Court shall be of opinion that relation as establed to the warrant, the mundate therefor may be treated to the Court shall be of opinion that relation is establed to the warrant, the mundate therefor may be treated to the court was filed to the petition, and a stoppilation that "The case may be considered and heard upon such demurrer by the Supreme Court shall be of opinion that relation is estatical.

T. Wilson, daiming \$5,000.

C. H. Reed, the State's Attorney, filed as information to reproduce the man of Westfall's subdivision of a part of the E. 's of the S. W. 'y and the S. E. fractional X of Sec. 30, 33, 15, and another information to restore the man of the south above subdivision of a part of the E. 's of the S. W. 'y and the S. E. fractional X of Sec. 30, 33, 15, will am P. Marra commenced a suit by attachment against A. N. clenity and C. C. Campbell, partners under the firm name of Gentry, Campbell & Company, to recover \$5,792.35.

Julius Errmann begun is suitfor \$1,500. against George Keller.

The court's opure.

In the matter of the estate of Patrick Delivery of the heirs action \$1,500. Separation of the matter of the state of Thomas McLaughlin, an atpeat to the Circuit Court was asked for by James McLaughlin v. the estate of The matter of the state of Thomas McLaughlin, an atpeat to the Circuit Court was asked for by James McLaughlin v. the estate of Thomas McLaughlin, an atpeat to the Circuit Court was asked for by James McLaughlin v. the estate of Thomas McLaughlin, an atpeat to the Circuit Court was asked for by James McLaughlin v. the estate of Thomas McLaughlin, an atpeat to the Circuit Court was asked for by James McLaughlin v. the estate of Thomas McLaughlin, an atpeat to the Circuit Court was asked for by James McLaughlin v. the estate of Thomas McLaughlin, an atpeat to the Circuit Court was asked for by James McLaughlin v. the estate of Thomas McLaughlin, an atpeat to the Circuit Court was asked for by James McLaughlin v. the estate of Thomas McLaughlin, an atpeat to the Circuit Court was asked for by James McLaughlin v. the estate of Thomas McLaughlin, an atpeat to the Circuit Court was asked for the searce of McY A. Rolling of the searce of Joseph Brown asked for the searce of the court of the Circuit Court was asked for the searce of the searce of

The Attorney General for respondent.
The Attorney General for respondent.
The Court has the case under consideration
Court Programmes.
The first business transacted this more
was to dispose of previously pending motions

was to dispose of previously pending motions, as follows:

By Mr. Justice Crain.—105. George W. Brackett yr. The People, ex reit, etc.—Appeal from St. Clair. There is a motion in this case to strike the bill of exceptions was not filed within the time ordered by the Circuit Court. It supease, however, that the appellant had prepared it in time, and presented if to the Circuit Judge; but for some reasen, he did not return it in time to file it, though several times asked for it by appellant. We think the appellant showed sufficient difference, and the bill of exceptions will have to be retained. The motion is overruled.

By Mr. Justice Scholfeld.—74. C. H. Roberts et al. v. C. Stiplemin et al.—Error to Jarsey. The record in this case is that of a foreclower of unorigage, and sale had under the decree. The motion is to each for making parties in such cases. The both rule provides that, "In all cases wherein guardians, executors, or administrators, or others sorting in a fiduciary character, have maintained an order or degree for the sale of kinds in causes ex parte, and as ale has been had under such degree of order, and the same shall be trought to this Court by addasying the high in the motion of the wife of error in days before the first day of the sun of the Court by addasying the plaintiff in error, and notice given them of the pendency of the writ of error tan days before the first day is a tan of the Court to which the writ of error is returnable, so that said leave-tenante in my appear and defend.

Hertenan no further. We have no power to make

ing to be delayed for want of the return.

REW MOTIONS.

Ed. John Ourice v. Joseph Bessley—kppeal from Jackson. Motion to dismiss appeal for want of abstract and briefs. Appeal dismissed accordingly.

175. United States Express Company v. A. M. Meints Appeal from St. Clair. Motion to dismiss appeal on the ground that the order of the Court be low had not been compiled with by appellant.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

12 SOUTH GREENST. PLEISANT ROOMS 2 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, the optimization of the cytical board. Terms real-outside.

22 ARREPORTS ST.—A PRW ATTRACTIVE processes with closely, for married couples of pound people; 4H conventances; superior tabler, location very undertails; as investing house. Terna love.

127 WEST HONBORST.—A NUCLIT FURNISH-and wife, with groun board. Terms to unit the time. Alarday board, 4H our week.

20C to reast, with board; very moderate rates; also, fay boarders, only 14 bas week.

276 WEST LARGE ST.—SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board.

260 (in private families of three persons) for nice young intractions, 151 day board, 14.

10 AND M MIDRIDGE COURT NICE board, Day boarders accommodated reasonal 100 THIRD AV., NEAR HARRISON ST. BRICK bound for ladies or gentlemen, 84 to \$5.50

802 WARASH.AV., PLEASANT AIRY ROUMS, board, or with or without board; torus reasonable.

North Side.

212 NORTH DEALEDERS ST.—TO RENT, WITH board; series or such as from the su

During a believe of the property of the proper

beautiest. And convenient to business.

BILL DO BELLAN EOUS.

A DAY OR CARTLEMAN WISHING TO ADOPT A the flare as profession, and having 8200 roady each, was bear of a week opportunity to double their being on the coming Fourist of July. Address, griving same, when and where as interriew can be had, Zei, Tribune effice.

BONA FIDE OFFER TO LADY CANVASSERS.

BONA FIDE OFFER TO LADY CONVASSERS.

A RECEASE FIDE OFFER TO LADY CONVASSERS.

A PLEASE OF THE CONVASSERS.

BONA FIDE OFFER TO LADY C

A International modes of any kind, by sending a lotter to CONAS GRIDJER. Lond-Olice, fell State-et.

AL. GOOD CAST-OFF COTHING WILL BE A Dought at the highest prices. J. DRIELINA. 507 BOOKS GRAVES. OF COTHING WILL BE A DOUGHT AT COME to mainly promptly attended to.

BOOKS OF ENERD AND CLOSED. COMPLICATED D assuming adjuncted west equations on the part of the William AUOUNTAL Accountants of them 8, 188 Madisco.

BRANILIAN PERSILE SPRIT ACIDES AND SYR-GRAVES. SHOWN A Accountants of them 9, 188 Madisco.

CLOTHES WEINGERS OF ALL KINDS REpaired, Key rolls, 22 secth, \$1,50 a. pair; new majors, 22 and 64, 18 f. THAYERS COUN, 50 Mem. Weshington et. 18 THAYERS COUNTY TO THE COUNTY OF THE CO

HOW BOYS OREAT BOOTS, FOOTED AND HE HOSpiral books and show bott on hand for sale chasp. BLLLEGO, Charles Patrick, 18 State-et.

NOTION ALL SASTERS ARE HERREST NOW. To the same of the country of the same of the sa

MUSAGAL

MAGNIFORNY RAILLY, DAVIS & CO.

A make read 7) cetare plano-ferts, with all the acts improvements cost of 700 s few mouths ago, in now direct for sule at a forest macrico. No. 68 Miningar av.

FOR SALE — LOW FOR CASH, ONE OF THE Date person of fally warvanted, at No. 21 Oak of

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REW, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTH to payments; 5 large new cotrages and 2 houses of a rooms eace, on Polk and Taylor-tab between Western-Ar. and Campbell-ar. Inquire as 128 Clarket, in hank.

FOR SALE—OR LOYS IN THE DISTRICT BOUND. To ed by State, Halsted, Twanty-stath, and Tairy-sighthest. Five years' time, 8 per cent. Apply to his owner, ALBERT ORANE, 128 Monsteed.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS; In packet, string score, and twee steening rooms, with richard, closely, and planty; of richest State. Blo cash, balance 510 months of the County of numey. J. S. GOULD & CO., 18 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE CODENAY. LOTS BEST INVEST

In ment in the city. This avenue is rapidly becoming justiness theroughters. No money fequired, down if am
proved. Apply 54 13 Dearborn-st., or as branch close

or roor Ogden and Wortern-ave. CAMPSELL BROS.

FOR SALE-OR TO LEASE DOCK CORNER.

OF Archor-av. and. Grove-st., 200 foot on river, will

railroad teach. Desirable fequation for Jumps or coa

pard. Apply to JILLETT & KING, 28 Shurman-st. I tounth of, of beautiful two every machin from with the molecular macromants, of a reasonable figure WILLASSE MORPOS AND BEAUTIFUL ASSET OF MADISON ST. PORS OF Frankin, south from Very chang. JAME W. SOOVILLE, No. 18 West Washington J.

FOR SALE MARKIT-ST. -boxice FEET ON MAR-Les, mar vanBuren, running through to the viver-soll decked, will be sald as great bargain. SNYDER 5 LEE, It Nivon Building, northwest content Monroe and TOR SALE SO, los, OR BOLLT, RAST PRONT OF

FOR SALE -0, lot, OR Right, RAST FRONT ON Michigan are, between Twenty eith and Twenty eithins, at a hargain; teems in mit purchaser. State, mer hvest carnor Galumet -4 a. and Twentieth-st., only sel, out with a little cast down, and balance in Fysars, at 5 per cent. J. Herkey & JACOB WELL, 1st and 12 Bastborn-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE - AT A GREAT BARGAIN - COTTAGE I Grore-ar. and Thirty-eighth-st. Michigan er less; will be two fronts. B. GROSSMAN, Room II. St Madison-st. FOR SALE - MICHIGAN -4 V. HOUSE AND LOT BARGAIN - CONTAGE I Grore-ar. and Thirty-eighth-st. Michigan er less; will be two fronts. B. GROSSMAN, Room II. St Madison-st. FOR SALE - MICHIGAN -4 V. HOUSE AND LOT Contage of the contag on the South Scie. J. ESALAS WARREN, IS Unamber of Commorces.

FOR SALE-TO BULLDWIRS-SOUND FRIST ON Wakashaw, corner Fritz-seyunds at All the purchase money can run to the end of three pears at 8 percent if the buyer will build manadiately. HATSON BILL, W Washington at.

FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-FINE DWELLING-bones and six lots on the West Side. Will take city or country property in part payment. Laquire at Chicago Life Insurance Company, S DesTrobras.

FOR SALE-200 A BLOCK IN THORRTON, SUB-T divided into lots SALE, 1900. OR SALE CHEAP, ONLY tipe ONE ACRE At Despisions, half mile from depot (10 full-street leta) MILLER, 1d LaSalle-st., Room 4, Shown from MILLER, It's LaSalle-st., Room t. Shewn free,
I'OR SALE-OR REST OFTAGE OF SEOM
Outling parior, kildens. I sheeping rooms, raier, as
of Skriis to it too alley. Price, \$1,500 cash \$100, to
nace \$15 monthly, which can apply on reat or purchanoney. J. S. GULLD, 119 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-HINSDALE—HOUSES, LOTS, AND Lacres for sais er cent on monthly or yearly payments, lots on all time, and money loaned for improvement. It will sell secre trants or guarantee to be retailed at 100 per cent profit, before any payments are made; the highest land and best accommendation of trains of any suburb of Ohicago, O. J. STOUGH, 110 Dearhorn-st.

[POR SALE-WASHINGTON H-HIGHTS - LOTS, P. 15 feet from by 126 feet deep, balf mile seat of Morgan Park and one bleek from depot on Rock 1 since the LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monzoe and LaSalin-sts. LEE, I NIXON BUILDING, specializate corner Monace and LASHR-size.

FOR SALK- 300 FRET FRONT ON STEWART-AV., corner Sixt-Afth-ta. The finer building lots in Englarded Decided bargain for half or all cash. OWNER, B Honors Block.

FOR SALE — AT OAK PARE, A BEAUTIFUL FOR SALE — AT OAK PARE, A BEAUTIFUL SAMES W. SCOVILLE, No. 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Size WILL BUY. A LOT AT PARK Blidge, 815 down and 85 a month until paid; one block from deposit property shown free. Chespest property in market. IIIA BROWN, 1st Lasside-st. Room 4. TOOR SALE—NORTHWESTERN CAR-SHOPS.

OR SALK EVANSTON HOUSES AND LOTS ON monthly payments. Choice property by the block; HN CULTER, southwest corner than by

FOR SALE. "QUONTY"—ALL THAY MAGNIFIL-bonh estate, like the residence of Mr. Joy Colles, attained in Cheltenham. Township, Montgomer Country, Pa., about eight (8) miles north of Palladelpuis, our taining alsous 198 acres of laws, forest, and farm lardes. A scatton of the North Paumayivana Railroad is on the property. taining about 198 acres of lawn, forcet, and firm lands. A saction of the North Pennsylvania. Railroad is on the property.

The splendid manuson is superbly furnished, the walls hung with velocity of the property.

The splendid manuson is superbly furnished, the walls hung with velocity of the second of the s POWIN M. LEWIS, Frances in Bankrupicz,
TOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 30 ACRES WELL LO
L ested lend in Januar County, Wis., for \$150 cash inexa
radiroid; fitte parfect. Call at 15 Latiglie M., Room Ji.
TOR SALE—TEXAS LANDS—50 TO 80,000 ACRES
I m a bady, and from \$2 to \$2 per acre. Oall in at the
Torns Land Office and get posted. E. H. CUMMINGS,
10 East Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-I WANT A SMALL FARM NOT OVER B miles from Chicago, on some one of the leading selfment, and size a season. Las. CHASE, Room 1, 100 Washington 4.

LOST AND FOUND.

1 OST ON THE NIGHT OF THE HITH LYST., A Laprobe with purple Baing on Wabenbury, he toward Twendelth and Harrison-sta. The Hither AT DIRARES. So North Clearly Services and the Hiterary To DIRARES. So North Clearly Services where the Hiterary To DIRARES.

1 OST — A CALIFORNIA SPRING BLACK BUNDING SERVICES AND LINGUIST CONTROL WAS A STANDARD STRUCK BUNDING SERVICES. THOU THE WAS LIVED, correct who shades and left on the West Side. Information will be placed for the restaun to the architect, Room 18, 188 South Clearly, waxfeed to Lived, correct who shades are not become to the architect, Room 18, 188 South Clearly.

1 OST — STUWERN DEAREORN-ST. AND THE DIRECT AND PRINCIPLE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE STUMEN DEAREORN-ST. AND THE DIRECT SERVICES DEARED STRUCK ST. AND THE DIRECT STRUCK ST. AND THE STRUCK ST. AND THE

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-FLATS ON NORTH WELLS-ST. CO.

In the of Ripedals, fitted up for four families, or suitable for fire class bounding house. In los a spiralidad doors a two basements \$2.70; rout cheap. Apply at Hat House, \$2 North Wells-yie.

TO RENT-CHEAP, MARBLE PRONT RESIDENCE

dolph st.

The name who have new House as Randon for st. near Union Park; marble octagon front, with a convenience, survice and gas figures, included; will rented low to responsible parties. Induire on the premess, hours 2 to 15 a. m., 3 to 6 p. m. TO RENT-HOUSE NO. 91 THIRTY THIRD ST.

To configuration colors, with further, barn, etc., but
GRORGE F. HARDING, 167 Monroe etc. TORRENT THE ALMOST NEW BRICK AND STRUCK AND Pear belicing.

TO RENT - VERY CHEAP, FOR BOARDING house or furnished rooms, large building on Dos believes d., ness. Washington, LEVI WING & CO., E Doarbord, at., ...

TO RENT - TWO STORY HOUSE AND, BARN, 33 To Fullon-sit, societ of Ang. The house has It rooms, but sardeold water in his free competions in bacterials. The house has It rooms, and wash-labs with water competions in bacterials. The house his good condition, and will be terresumed. The house his good condition, and will be terresumed. The house his good condition, and will be terresumed. The house his good condition, and will be terresumed. The house his good condition, and will be terresumed. R., where MD Inquiries will be answered by the owner.

TO RENT-TWO 2-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS
I is rooms former, graditatives and all moders in
programments; newly position, grained, six, one blook cas
of Union Fack, bear on let. Apply to owner, in Ran
doubt ander Briggs House. WALTER TRELANES.

TO RENT-NEWLY FURVISHED ROOMS, SINGLA

To retracks, for gouldonest or gradienter had wive
bust location in the sity, and towest routs. In South
Universe, Room 7.

TO RENT IN MINNRAPOLIS, MINN., UNTIL
Soph I or Oot I a very lomanity structed an
tastefully-furnished house, sentaining 9 or 10 rooms
Chickering piano in the parior, bath-room, and other
special conveniences; a washle, with seponmodations to
true house, and half as a cost of greated districts of the
Northwest. Apply OH SURSTRAD, corner of
Eightbook, and blevenie et, Bouth Minneapolits, Minn. TO RENT REAR NORMAL SCHOOL, A VER Lucat cottage, large lot, with barn only to a smaller pane of T. L. Wilolly Reon it, 187 Clark-st.

og eid a TO RENT--ROOMS out me TO RENT THE MOST SLEGANILY FURNISHE
I modes in the city, to gentlement only charges reasonable. So Deschourests, floor 22

TO RENT IN AND IN RAST WASHINGTON ST TO RENT-IS AND IST RAST WASHINGTON-ST.

cleanabily furnished coorna, single or a naise. Inquire
at Room St.

TO RENT-BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY
I living on the Neeth Side, south of Haron-st., and between Clark and State, a suite of furnished noons, to one
of the southerne, without boasts; redemence exchanged,
Address R. S., Tribune office.

TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED ROOMS
for house keeping: also front sleeping rooms, madera to
ruins. 1d South Halfed M.

TO RENT-AFRONT AND RACK PARLOR, FURnichest, for lady and quantisman; also large bedroom5 Twenty-second-sit.

TO RENT-THHEE PROWT ROOMS, TPP-RE
AGON, IST THHEE PROWT ROOMS, TPP-RE
AGON, IST TWENT-SECOND-S.

TO RENT-NORTH BOWNT ROOMS, TPP-RE
THESE TOWNS AND UNIVERTHESE TOWNS AND UNIVER-I mibed rooms as lowest rates. SI West Mancoe-stnest Saagamon.

TO RENT-THE SECOND FLOOR 5 BUOMS, ETC.

It hastorder; and 5 rooms in bried beliefing; 188 West
Randolph-st. Inquire at Room, 131 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED BOOMS. NEW MANAGE.

ment-The third and tough floors of No. 3 Morroest. (near the Falmer House) are handsomely reliked, and
furnished in first-class etjes. Young rese, or married
couples centrals furnished grooms will find these as desirshie as any in the city. Will room by the day week or
month. Terms reasonable. Apply at Room Is, third floor.

TO RENT-SUITE OF THEER BOOMS, SUITABLE

To stight borsest seping, in marble tront building cyslooking Union Park; bathereons, Bet and cold sessing,
marble basins, etc. Apply at Room I, 134 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-MUER IN TRANSPERS REPORTS. Rendolph-st.,
near Clark. Apply at Boom 8.

TO SENT-FUENTS HER BYOMS. WITH OR WITH-TO REST-STORES, OFFICES, &.

WANTED-TO RENT. ferred. Address M.L. WILLIAMS, St Focquer et.

WANTED TO BENT TWO GENTLEMEN DE
stre a furrished room in one of the southern subury
of Orlessno; one in Kesswood de visitaite preferred. Application, staing reals, etc., address X.S. Tribuse office.

WANTED-TO, RENT-A FIRST-CLASS FURmished hotel in some smart town by a hotel man that
will keep z first-class house, Address HOTEL, Ed Michigan sw. Utbeags.

TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD IMPROVED PARMS

on Wabashawi, and some cash, for other good property.
Le A GILLEBET A CO., 200 Laskillest,
TO RXOHANGE 482 MICHIGAN AV.; HOUSE ON
Park Row, no incumbrance.

Bronse an Hisbiganes-1, 21 termination,
Large dook property, no incumbrance.
Large dook property, no incumbrance.
Choice property at Kenwood, no incumbrance.
Choice property at Kenwood, no incumbrance.
Huuse and let, forligh, west Adament.
Hispassand istam West Vas Buren-st.
Ravenswood and Washington Highla lots, clear.
Bouth Chicago iste for greenbacks and Huse.
A bargain, stone-front. Wabahaw, and Thiery-Aith-st.
Parms; country property. Land Row. W. Deschours of the country property. TO EXCHANGE TO FEET ON BUSINESS STREAM OF THE TOTAL OF TH

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS ADAMS ST. Thome and large grounds for other property and some money. Room 5 M. E. Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE SEVERAL PIECES OF Improved city property is exchange for farms: also some suburban. Handshaw a LYMAS, 122 Dearborn. TO EXCHANGE—SOR A FARM OF UNIMPROVED priving, a good factory houses and lot on South Side. TRUES DELLE SIROW. HE FIRM—AT.

TO EXCHANGE—SOL ON WORTH OF PERSONAL Property for city property or actes; will pay some each or assume. GWARL, ROOM 9 Exchange Building.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE NEW BRICK RESIL. Section 5 to the with a good, well-selected shock of boots and dress for a finely located, in highly Improved farm. Address Sur Sile. Three Rivers, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—ROUTE? OF SIRON IN IT GOOD lots at city limits for good improved farm. Address Sur Sile. Three Rivers, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—ROUTE? OF SIRON IN IT GOOD lots at city limits for good improved same, address Sur Sile. Three Rivers, Mich. To Exchange Hotels of people is not a mail incombrage. H. A. JACKSON, Bi Lessibett, baseming.

TO EXCHANGE HOTEL AND STABLES IN LIVE to minds.

TO EXCHANGE HOTEL AND STABLES IN LIVE to minds.

Stord for farm lands or city lots, free. H.A. JACKSON, blassless, bearingstone.

TO GEXCHANGE Thomas was lower to the service of the lands of the lands of the lands of the lands of the lands. The lands of the lands

TO ST -A LARGE ORAY ONLY SERVEDON.

It is not inkulis-day setting, attached by sure, disposed the proved of South Std. for residence to to a South or North Stds. 1.

It is not inkulis-day setting, attached by sure, disposed the state of the setting of the setti

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkespers, Clerks, Etc.
WANTED-A TROROUGHLY COMPETERT:
hespery must be able to take entire charge of W ANTED — BY GOODS SALE-SEARN IN NOTION W d-partment, at MANDEL BROS., Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

WASTED — A TOUNG MAN WITH A FAIR knowledge of the retail groomy business. Mines come well recommended, and be willing to work for a small salary. Apply at 6M Lake-se.

Miscolianeous.

WANTED-TEACHERS FOR THE COLORED

Mondain Sept. 1, 1874. Standardion for teachers yill

consissence of Swith rast. Competent teachers (Principal

and assistance) assisting teatingships and reformance in

correspond at once with HUMADE MORAELS, Contempos

Board of Visitom, Fractional Switgs Black, Logisting. or St. Louis, Me.

WANTED - FIRST - CLASS AGENTS, \$0.00

W Part to speck, No dend-beast acced accept, SUREL

FORTABLE TABLE CO., If American Express Build

PORTAGES STABLE OF THE AMERICAN STABLES OF AGE TO WANTED A MAN S OR S YEARS OF AGE TO WANTED A MAN S OR S YEARS OF AGE TO WAS SELECTED AND THE STABLES OF AGE TO WAS SELECTED AND THE SELECTED AN WANTED PEMALE HELP

WANTED - SWEDISH GIRLS, ONE AS KINGREN
WANTED - SWEDISH GIRLS, ONE AS KINGREN
WORK or man and wife to work in garden and oh housework. W. D. ALLEN, idi State-at.

WANTED - A DIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON
in a family of four. Apply Room 5, 368 Weshington-at.

WANTED - A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL
housework in a family of three. Apply at SMITH'S
drug store, corner of Kinnis and Deephaines-sta, between
5 and 10 a. m.

WANTED - SWEDISH GIRLS, ONE AS KINGREN
and the other as up-stairs girl. Oall at 32 South W and the other as up-stairs girl. Call at 22 South Parket.

W ANTED GIRL: ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS general housework and can wash and frog. Apply monodistidly, with referenced, at 24s west Monarce-to-Come well recommended.

W ANTED TIDY GIRL IN PRIVATE PAMILY of three housework light. Apply at 42 Columnia, who are Thirty-first-st.

W ANTED A GRE TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work and wait on table. Apply at 30 Rast Jackson at 10 Columnia. WANTED-A WOMAN THAT UNDERSTANDS

Dastry cooking. Apply at Parker House, corner
Madison and Haised-ets.

WANTED-A GOOD SECOND GIRL, NO OTHER
Deed apply, at 853 Wabash-av.

WANTED SEAMSTRESS, IMMEDIATELY, AT 199 Wabashav.; one who can use a Singer or drover & Baker machins.

Wanted west for the first to define the first machins.

Wanted west for the first for child skywers and 2 months sid. Lply at 109 Ashlandaw., between 8 and 2 m as a d und 2 p. m.

Wanted A Competent NURSE TO TAKE.

Wanted a first side of baky I gear old. 61 Ladin-st. Landresses.
WANTED 2 VEST HONERS, 2 SHIRT HONERS,
Waladias clothes ironers, as HUTCHINSON'S Laun-

WANTED-AT 13 MICHIGANST, OSS FIRST-class shirt-ironer; come early, prepared for more.

Mincellanicons

Wayred This Morning A SMART INTELLIgest young sit, ape it to it as eachier; must be
quist at figures indusing at home convenient to store.
Apply this morning. H. H. McDOWRL, 4. DD., comer.
Feorig and Madison sits. Peoris and Madison-ste.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESLADY WHO IS ACCURATED—A GOOD SALESLADY WHO IS ACCURATED AND GENTLEMEN CANVASsers for the Reminutan Sewing-Machina. Lithers inducements. 28 Nate et.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VINE NEW STOCK OF BUGGIES, SIDE-BARS, jump-sent, phaetons, hadden, Olarences, de, at its West Washington's, B. F. MURPHY a DO A GREAT SACRIFICE OF TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, phaetons, road Vagnes, etc., All fest-cleus and warranted. For phaetons, road Vagnes, etc., All fest-cleus and warranted. For phaetons, road Vagnes, etc., All fest-cleus and warranted. For phaetons, road Vagnes, etc., All fest-cleus and warranted. BARGAINS IN LANNES OF ALL DESCRIPtions can be accreted at 64 Work Lake-it. Call and
soc.

CARRIAGES—ESTABLISHED INC. A LARGE VAcricky carriages, bungles, &c., unitable for the Chicago
profile at reasonable present of the Chicago
profile at reasonable profile and the Chicago
profile at reasonable profile at the Chicago
profil FOR SALK—A HARDON CORE 18, No. 184 Washingtoneth.

PAPPLY IN I. N. ASH & CO., ORSE 18, No. 184 Washingtoneth.

FOR SALK—LOW, FOR WANT OF USE, ONE OS I two good hearns, with harmon, grain-box magons of tweeks, at Packing Home, Bitto Sch Artiface at TURNER & SMITH.

WISB TO TRADE AN ELEGANT UPRIGHT plant for horse, buggs, and harmon. Address & a Tribune other price of the plant for horse, buggs, and harmon. Address & a Tribune other price of the plant for the pl

THE GAME RACE HORSE CRUISEREN, IS NOW standing at Detter Park. E. GRAY.

WANTED-A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY, IS A SUPPLY OF THE PARK.

WELL, ECOND. 1, 54 Washington etc.

FOR SALE-RAILROAD TICKETS NORTH, SOUTH, For the sale, and West at great resistance from the tile rates also, boat theters to reflect the sale of the s FOR SALE-THE DEOR BOOF OF THE COURT. It because its Jah, seem the corrugated from calling for great the property of the proper

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

D sandbusement, Sauther with a servers and all of a differ work, Address X 88, Tellume office, W ANTED-FIRST-CLASS GERMAN DET-GOO to the business and the fermions with the property of the sandbused of the servers of the same of the sa Conchinent Teamsters & Concinent Teamster & Co

SITUATION WANTED AS TRAVE
Sman in a wholessic dolthing house by
the bis eight wars experience on the road
Southers lows. North Missouri and Nature
mand a cood trade. Bout of the SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALS

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTER BY FIRST-CLASS ODOK good references. Address LiZZIE, Tribans office.
SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL AS COOK AND laundress in a private family. Good references given Address U.S. Tribans office.

STUATION WANTED BY A LADY TO FRAVEL STUATION WANTED BY A LADY TO FRAVEL STUDY SOUTH SOUTH STUDY STATES AND A SOUTH STUDY SOUTH

Touchorn st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private offers, is Randolphest., spar Glark, fatablished 1884.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jovens, is Office, BY Clark etc., is within 10 minus of Chicago in sums of \$100 to \$1,000. Clifc, w. M. W. COMB, 77 West Madeson etc. Disco spon in foresoon only. IVA securities. Address N. Is. Tribune omes.

S.AN. FRANCISCO. MONEY LOAN. OFFICE Browned rices 45 South Chark et. to: 48 South Chark et. to: 58 South Chark et. 18 South C Tells of real cutses, supers of construct the banks at the BROWN, 100 FREE. AV.

TO LOAN—AMOUNTS OF \$1,00 OR MORE ON Chicago real exists for improved Blinais forms ofthin in miles. B. L. PEASE, Reapor Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL RETATE, LARGE TO LOAN—St. 00, 100 LASUE at.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL RETATE, LARGE TO LARGE MORE OF THE COLLE 2 OUT. 150 LASUE at.

TO LOAN—St. 00, ON GOAD SEAL RETATE, E.C.

TO LOAN—St. 00, ON GOAD SEAL RETATE, E.C.

TO LOAN—St. 00, ON GOAD SEAL RETATE, E.C.

ANTITUD 4,00 TOR THREE OR PUT YEARS

WANTITUD 64,00 TOR THREE OR PUT THREE

WANTITUD 64,00 TOR THREE

W

A BUSINESS MAN, WITH 2500 CASH, CAN monthly; \$1,000 stock. Eff LaSalle-at., Room 28. A STATIONERY, TOBACCO, CONFEC

DARTWER WANTED IN AN STABLISH banking Britisms in a growing town in Bilinous in a growing town in Bilinous is make from Chicage. A rare chance for a man of a make from Chicage. A rare chance for a man of a command, it is not command. If an a command, it is not command, it is not command.

HOUSEHOLD GODDS

B AROAINS A PARLETH BUT AS GOOD AS ARW
B La man the language of the control of generated and control of patients. At the control of generated control of patients. At the patients of the control of generated control of patients. At the control of generated control of patients.

Fine Contest Between the Mutual and Athletic Clubs.

The Bostons Defeated by the Baltimores, 17 to 12.

Grand Rapids Races-Red Cloud Wins the Free-for-All.

BASE BALL.

FRE MUTUALS VS. THE ATHLETICE—9 TO 6.

Special Dipatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 12.—The Mutuals of this city mot the Athletics of Philadelphia in a championship game for the fourth time this season on the Union Grounds to-day. Play was called with the Mutuals at the bat. They scored five runs and gave the Athletics of blank. The next including resulted in blanks for both sides. In the third imming the Mutuals added two more to their score. The Athletics then went in, and, by clean hits, broke the ice, scoring two runs, which made the total seven to two. After this both dubs played a sharp game, and the Mutuals falled to count again until the eighth inning, when they added two more to their score. The Athletics made two runs in their fifth and two in their seventh inning. The playing of Burleck and Aflison for the Mutuals, and that of button and Battin for the Athletics, was most conspicuous. Following is

THE SCORE:

9 13 27

THE TURF.

THE TURF.

THE GRAND RAPIDS RACES.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 12.—At the races day the tract was still quite beavy and slow. 3 o'clock it was thought that another shower ould fall, but it proved to be only a short minkle. The day was severely cold, and spring sercoats were but a slight protection. The sectators numbered about 4,000.

In the 2:35 race for a purse of \$1,000, Gold ast took the first, second, and fourth heats, liversides winning the third, and taking second oney. Capitols got third money, and Decision surth. Time—2:334; 2:33, 2:334.

The open-to-all race was won by Red Cloud in rece straight heats; time, 2:394, 2:31, and 2:30, red Hooper-took second money, 8t. James and Huntress fourth; Mollie Morris discussed. While scoring for the first heat, Fred looper's sulky was broken, and in the second eat Red Cloud was run into by Western Boy, all McLaughin driving. The sulky was a total reck, the horse was uninjured, and the driver lightly bruised.

bruised.
wo-mile running race was taken neatly by
Grim in two heats; time, 3:44%, 3:53%;
n Star second, War Girl, Grey Hiley,
m Alexander were distanced in the first rrow two races will take place, one for unning borses; the other for 5-year old

PITISUES, Pa., June 12.—The trotting match to-day, for a purse of \$400, was won by Slowgo. Time—2:37%, 2:35, 2:39.

The second was a pacing race, purse \$200. Sliver Clond won the first heat in 2:37%, and in the second heat was distanced by Sorrel Jim, who won the race in 2:33.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

ILLINOI

About eighteen months ago, Hurd Thompson, of Chicago, paid for a ticket from Bioomington to Chicago, which was taken up by the conductor. After passing Chenca, the conductor came through the train and inquired of Mr. Thompson why he did not get off. He replied that he had given a ticket for Chicago, which the conductor denied, and Mr. Thompson was told that he must buy a ticket for the balance of the way or get off the train. Mr. Thompson refused to comply with the request and was accordingly put. with the train. Mr. Thompson refused to with the request and was accordingly put compromise has been effected by Mr. on, who accepts \$350 as settlement of a matter. The McLean County Grange meets in Bloom-

The Malean County Grange meets in Bloomington to day.

The grand turnfest, or jubilee of the Turner Societies of Illinois, begins to day in Decatur and continues three days.

Dry weather continues the nearly mined. Wheat is being harvested, and there is a fine yield. Good rains have fallen from Anna northward, which will be a great advantage. The weather has been unusually cool for two days.

The races at Riverside Driving Park in Ottawa on the first four days of July promise to be a grand success. Over eighty entries have been made, comprising the very best horses in the entire West, and some of the best in the country, East and West. The premium list foots up to about \$8,000.

Col. Bob Ingersell, counsel for John T. Harper, entered a motion in the Superior County County Creuit Court yesterday morning to quash the inductments in the case. The motion was set for argument next Monday. The case against Smith will be called this morning, and it is understood that his counsel will apply for a continuance, and allege as a reason the enforced absence of the Hon. Jim Robinson, M. C., from that district, one of the associate counsel in the cause.

—Springfield financial affairs are getting into

that district, one of the associate counsel in the cause.

—Springfield financial affairs are getting into a very serious snark. Some of the tax-payers of the city are resisting the assessment made for city purposes on the ground that the amount was not properly certified to the County Clerk.

—Thomas Nixon, a cook at the Sangamon County Alms-House, while going from Springfield out to Mechaniceburg, on the L., W. & W. Railroad, fell between the care, nearly the entire train passing over him, killing him instantly. He was unmarried.

—A certificate of the change of name and gonaclidation of the Germania Bank and the German-American Savings Bank, of Chicago, was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State at Springfield. The name of the new corporation is the German-American Bank. Capital, \$300,000.

The sharp shooters of Chicago who are attending the prize shooting featival in Milwaukee are leading the scores. The first medal was taken by Mr. M. Grau, of Chicago, for the first tweive centres. The same gentleman ran well all yesterday afternoon for the prize for the twenty-five centres, Mr. Merschwa, of Milwaukee, clossly following him. Grau was finally the victor. Al the close of the day Grau was skill leading everything, and the rest of the Chicago men were in good shape.

The annual meeting of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad taken place at the contract of the Chicago men were in good shape.

thing, and the rest of the Chicago men were in thing, and the rest of the Chicago men were in good shape.

The annual meeting of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad takes place at noon to-day.

MIGHIGAN.

A Grange has been organized in DeWitt. Clinton County, of fifty-one members; G. Pennel. Master. There are now 451 Granges in the State, with an average membership of forty-five. The Ionia and Ingham County Councils will celebrate the 4th of July by a basket picnic at Ionia and Mason respectively; and the Patrons of Gratiot County will hold a grove-picnic at Alma.

of Gratiot County will hold a grove-picnic at Alma.

—The wool trade has opened at Ionis, St. John's, and Lansing. A few clips have been bought at 7 to 40 cents. The amount produced will exceed that of last season.

—The case of the poisoners of Charles Lom comes before Justice Campbell, of Lansing, next Tuesday. The poisoned man was 19 years of age, of temperate habits, and was poisoned by the parties holding him fast and pouring it down his threat. Lum had made disparaging remarks about his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lucy Monroe, and the buillies had threahed him previous to the poisoning.

States Supreme Court, is in Detroit, and was last night entertained, with the members of the Bar, by the Hon. B. B. Brown, of that city.

—Yesterday at Schoolcraft there was a change in the temperature of this of the state of

Bar, by the Hon. B. S. Brown, of that city.

—Yesterday at Schoolcraft there was a change
in the temperature of thirty-four degrees in
thirty-six hours, and there are fears of a frost.
If it comes, it will do great damage to wheat, it
being in the blossom.

—Ahout 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning snow
commenced falling at a place on the Grand
Rapids & Indiana Railroad, named Nesuton, 109
miles north of Grand Rapids. It was very cold
there yesterday evening, and the prospects were
good for another fall of snow. The fall in the
morning was quite light.

good for another fall of snow. The fall in the morning was quite light.

-A man named Daniel McKessick was found hanging to a tree about 8 o'clock yesterday morning in Hickey's woods, near the farm of Thomas Nester, near Carrollton. He had tied a red sash to a limb about 'ten feet from the ground, and rigging a slip noces swing himself off. McKessick was 36 years old, unmarried, and had for the past two or three years been in the employ of Thomas Nester. He was somewhat addicated to ardent spirits, and it is supposed was affected with jim-jams at the time.

-William Meister, Leizer, Misher, Rosa, and Bertha Meister, of Saginaw, Mich., were arrested, charged with setting fire to a building occupied by them as 'a clothing-store. The trial came up at the present term of the Circuit Court, and all four were convicted. Yesterday Judge Tennant sentenced William and Leizer Meister to seven years' hard labor each in the State Prison.

Prison.

The Board of Trustees of Purdue University met at Lafayette in regular session yesterday. After an examination of the ground and buildings, the Board elected A. Shortridge, of Indianapolis, President of the Faculty, salary \$3,000 per annum, taking effect July 1. Mr. Shortridge at present occupies the position of Superintendent of Public Schools at Indianapolis.

The graduating class of the Lafayette High School gave an entertainment at the Opera-House last evening. The house was crowded. The essays and orations were bighly creditable to the class. The class gave a reception to their friends at the residence of B. Jenkins after the performances at the Opera-House were con-

some of the best is wyers of Northern Indians are engaged in the case.

—Yesterday evening a shooting affray occurred in front of the Bates Hotel, Indianapolis, between Lieut. L. Warrington, Recruiting Officer, U. S. A., stationed there, and Tyler Mason. The trouble began election-day, when the partice quarreled. Last night they met, words followed, when Warrington drew a revolver and shot at Mason, who jumped behind an express wagon. Three shots were fired at Mason without effect, two striking the wagon, one missing. A revoler was handed Mason, but it was taken away before had an opportunity to shoot. The bystanders interfered, separating the combatants. Both parties were arrested, a minor offense charged, bail furnished, and the parties released.

The grassboppers are very thick in Green Bay fownship. At present they are only working on the hay-crop, which, it is feared, will all be de-stroyed in that section of the country.

the hay-crop, which, it is feared, will all be destroyed in that section of the country.

—J. W. Engles presented a \$50 bill at the bank in Fort Madison on Friday, which was changed for him and afterwards discovered to be counterfeit. He was arrested and released after giving bonds for \$1,000. Several firms have been victimized in the same manner.

—A few days ago H. R. Rhein, City Treasurer of Burlington, resigned that position. The resignation was questly accepted, and a successor quietly appointed. Since then all kinds of rumors have prevailed that Rhein has been guilty of malfeasance in office, and that he was forced to resign. Rhein has always stood high in this community, and has many friends in all parties.

Hugh H. Colwell, who robbed and fatally injured A. E. Wing, a young man from Auburn, Me., when out riding, April 18, after a trial occupying the District Court at Minneapolis for a week, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and yesterday was sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for life, with twelve days' solitary confinement on bread and water each year. Colwell is only 20 years old.

—The State Supreme Court, stitling at St. The State Supreme Court, sitting at St. ul. adjourned the April term yesterday, have cleared the calendar after forey-two working ys, the longest term on record.

EDUCATIONAL

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribus. comingron, ill., June 12.—The exercise Commencement Week at the Wesleyan University began yesterday, and will con-tinue through the week. Sunday the nd the Baccalaureate seri

Fallows; also the annual sermon before the University, by the Rev. W. X. Ninde, of Evans-ton, Iil. High School Exercises at Blooming-

High School Exercises at Bloomington, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 12.—The Commencement exercises of the City High School of Bloomington were held yesterday. Following are the names of the graduates: Nellie Withers, Sue D. Reed, Eliza R. Porter, Minnie A. Crist, Belle Ferrie, Edgar G. Conkling, and John T. Morrisey. Durley Hall was filled to overflowing, and the exercises were excellent. In the evening the graduates held a reception in the pariors of the Ashley House, and to-day the High School Alumni will held their annual reunion.

MOATH THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., June 12 — For the Western Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, the Upper Lake region, the western portion of the Lower Lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or parily cloudy weather, southeast to southwest winds except in Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, stationary or rising temperature and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

NO. 6 TEAL Mer wateralls offensia know	1	meter.		Aise a	VI R.	B nor, an ku l minirila
6:53 a. m. 11:18 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 8:53 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 10:18 p. m.	29.94 29.98 29.99 30,08	57 50 62 69	84 45 67	W., bris W., bris W., bris N. W., N. W., W., gen	ik brisk.	Fair.
Maximum Minimum	GEN	ERAI	ter, i	62. 60. SEBVAT	ions. June	18—1 a. m.
ALCOHOLDE AND AND AND AND AND AND ADDRESS.	22 15	20010	20175	COAST POLICE		Weather.
Breck'ridge Cairo Chicago Cheyenne Cincinnati Cleveland Davenport Duluth Denver Detroit	30,10 29,89 30,18 30,08 30,15 29,98 29,86	57 59 63 56 89 58	N. E. W., f W., f Calm Colm N. E	, fresh , gentle gentle orisk resh brisk , gentle resh	.01	Clear. Clear. Cloudy. Clear. Cloudy. Cloudy. Fair.
Keokuk Fort Garry.		- 101	50 ag. A	A THE STREET	.06	Uscul.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Steamships Californi and Goethe from New York, and Braunschwei from Baitimore, have arrived out.

Naw York, June 12.—Arrived, steamships Californi, Naw York, June 12.—Arrived, steamships of the Steamships of

THE NEW YORK BRICKLAYERS. New York, June 12.—The bricklayers announce that from Monday next they will demand \$4.50 for a day's wages, an advance of \$1 on the present rates.

—Until the Senate gets rid of its Hipple-Mitchell, the man who runs away from one wife to marry another, why should the House bother about its polygamous Elder Carnou, who runs away from none of his wives, but supports them all in patriarchial style?—Boston Heraid,

POLITICAL

Illinois Republican and Independen Conventions.

Definite Returns from the Election in Oregon.

Independent Conventionsments of the Press.

Madison County, Ill., Republ

ALTON, Ill., June 12.—The Republ State Convention at Springfield on the 17th Inst., convened at 11 o'clock. H. G. McPike, of Alton, was elected Chairman, and A. Neustadt, of Collinsville, and Charles Holders, Jr., of Alton, Secretaries. After the appointment of the Committee on Credentials, the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock, and reassembled puradjourned until 2 o'clock, and reassembled pursuant to adjournment, when the Committee on
Credentials made a report, which was approved,
and a committee of five appointed to select delegates, who reported as follows: James Mitchel,
Groundwood; J. P. Piers, Collinsville; W. T.
Muller, Alton; Cyrus Happy, Edwardsville;
Henry Rundle, Upper Alton; James Reil, Worden; James Neudecker, Marine; Adolph A.
Suppinger, Highland; and John S. Dewey, Troy,
which report was unanimously indersed by the
Convention.

Parrex, Ill., June 12.—The Republicans of Ford County met in delegate convention to-day at the Court-House in Parton, J. H. Colter, of Gibson, Chairman, and N. E. Stevens, editor of the Parton Record, Secretary. Three townships out of the twelve were represented, and the meeting was mostly composed of men who have been the managers of the party in this county heretofors. J. B. Lott, A. Sample, and Thomas Ellis were elected delegates to the State Convention. The following resolutions on finance were unanimously adopted:

angamon County Farmers' Nom mating Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Line 12.—The Farmers Association of this county have agreed to a call which will be issued in a few days, calling a convention to nominate a candidate for the State Senate and candidates for the Lower House, and also for county officers.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

MORRISON, Ill., June 11.—At the Convention held here to-day, the following delegates were selected to represent Whiteside County in the State Republican Convention: W. C. Suyder, J. M. Patterson, P. B. Besse, Robert E. Logan, Frank Clendenin, Tyler McWhorter, Charles Sweeney, William Taylor.

Ogle County Republican Nominating
Convention.

Orseon, Ogle County Ill., June 12.—The
Ogle County Republican Convention has selected as delegates to the State Convention at
Springfield, Capt. J. P. Freeman, the Hon. Issae
Rice, Henry Middiskauf, Col. Albert Woodcock,
the Hon. Jeremiah Davis, Angus Bain, C. E.
Adams, and the Hon. J. D. Campbell. The delegation is a strong one, and will urge the nomination of Edward L. Wells, Superintendent of
Schools of Ogle County, as the Republican candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public
Instruction.

Ogle County Independent Convention Ornsondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Ornsoon, Ill., June 8.—At a meeting held in the Court-House at this place, Saturday, June 6, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. As will be seen by the resolutions, both political parties were put at defance by the producing classes. The sentiment is growing strong in this county. The farmers seem determined in their war against unjust discriminations, heavy taxes, and salary-grabbers:

Resolved, That we, as part of spreat band of toilers in the world's field of industry, claim our right to determine, as far as in us lies, what shall be the character of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and excharacter of our laws, and who shall frame and exchange the exchange of the

cute them.

Resolved, That whenever political parties and public servants become so arrogant as to demand of us unquestioning support and unconditional obedience, and require that we should sustain them in most corrupt and iniquitous conduct, simply because they have formerly acted worthly, it is high time that they be taught that they hold their positions to close, not to dictate; to do justice at all times, injustice at no times.

it is the assertion of the accountability of the railroads to the State alone, and the right of the State to regulate and control them without the interference of the Federal Courts in the dispute. The constitutionality of this doctrine is very questionable, but the Illinois people seem resolved to maintain it if they can.

The popular effect of the Illinois Convention is not as sharp and decided as its friends looked for. But the movement may carry the State in

Prom the Concennati Enquirer.

The Illinous "Independents" tabled a resolution demanding a return to specie payments. They believe in more money out in Illinois.

The Farmers' Convention at Indianapolis resterday was a failure in point of attendance, but, for the most part, a success in respect of declaration of principles. It demonstrated the needlessness of a third-party movement to accomplish the ends it aims at, by proclaiming what those ends are. If we may assume that this body of men represent the farmers of Indiana or of the West, it is safe to say that the agricultural interests of that State and of the West have planted themselves unmistakably and irrevocably with the Democratic party. Of course, they made themselves ridiculous by denouncing the Democratio party along with the Republican in one breath, and announcing a dectrine essentially Democratic in the next. Indeed, it is not cartain that they did not make themselves ridiculous by the fact of assembling, for these reasons. Their fewness proves that there is no overwhelming demand for their separate political action, which is still further evident from the fact that their platform is Democratic. The Hoesier farmers are the earliest of their class to plant themselves on sound unmistakable finanoverwheiming demand for their separate political action, which is still further evident from the fact that their platform is Democratic. The Hoosier farmers are the carliest of their class to plant themselves on sound, unmistakable financial doctrine. As the currency less at the foundation of the major part of the grievances of which they complain, they naturally address themselves to the question of money. The earnest note from the farmer is, "Abandon the gold-basis fallacy." The farmer of the country, if he has spoken at all, has said: "Let a paper currency be issued directly by Government sufficient in amount and backed only by the faith and the resources of the Government." To that condition of affairs we are inevitably and happily drifting. This Convention further believes in paying the national debt as we promised to pay it, and in no other way. As a third-party movement, this Convention was utterly insignificant. As indicating where the interest of the farmer lice, and where he is going, politically, the meeting was most significant.

The history of the Hilmois reformers has already been presented in these columns. The party has been captured by the most notorions politician in the State, Mr. Wentworth, who sends a crowd of men picked from the streets of Chicago to vote as "farmers." The Chicago Commune sends its three delegates. So does the Ford County Club, which has instructed its representatives to advocate the loan by Government to farmers, at nominal rates of interest, of all the money they may require. Prof. Turner, who is to be nominated for the State Treasuranhip or Congress, is in full accord with these views. In fine, there is a hurly-burly of madmen and hack politicians, and thence is to issue political reform.

In Indiana the managers are less noisy, but

preliminary of success in a desperate contest. All these abortive movements serve but to indorse and emphasize the Democratic revival. People who carnestly desire a reform of national and State politics, and are not utterly impracticable, will not throw away their votes on parties that have been unable to stand six months of peace. As there is one party, and only one party, to which the misrule and corruption of which all complains so justly is to be attributed, so there is one party, and only one party, competent to overthrow the enthroned abuse, and that is the Democratic party, on whose banners are inscribed Free Trade and Farmers' Rights, Home Rule and Hard Money. All who hold that creed are good enough Democrate to-day.

The Convention of Independents at Spring-field, Ill., yesterday, adopted a fair platform, but it contained an unsound financial plank. The money of all commercial nations is gold and alver. In these days of steam navigation, of railways and talegraphs, po nation can isolate itself, even in finance. Trade will go on between the nacula of the United States and "the rest of

Service and we should seemed therein in most to be controlled and the property of the controlled matter of the state of the control of the co

carnesines in this subsequent scenes furnish a key to the lady's character which is quite necessary. In the subsequent scenes with Dolly and Sir Harcourt, Miss Davenport displayed to great advantage the qualities which make all her acting so acceptable.

Miss Sara Jewett played Grace Harkanay for the first time, and, while his performance was not altogether faultless, it possessed merits equally perceptible with the flaws. It was a mere matter of strangeness.

The piece was mounted prettily and dressed superby, as a matter of course.

A PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

The Chicago Omnibus Company have made arrangements with the managers of theatres to convey the public to and from either the Academy of Music, Hooley's, or McViokar's Theatres, and to their homes at the conclusion of the performance at 25 cents the round trip. This is a needed accommodation, and will doubtless be found very agreeable to South-Siders, especially

The programme for the music this after t Lincoln Park will be as follows:

II. March Alprecht.

The third munical source of the ser mentary to Mrs. Eugente de Bode F given at the Palmer House this ever which occasion this talented piani assisted by Mrs. Balfour and Mes Meyer, and Baird. The programme of follows:

"O, Fair Dove! O, Fond Dove!"
Mrs. Balfour.

2. "Ah! Lovely, Bicoming Maiden! Mrs. Bic. four. "The Fishers".

Mrs. Balfour and Mr. Sle

THE SPIRITUALISTS.

Business Committee was appointed, consisting of E. V. Wilson, Lombard, Ill.; A. H. William Chicago; George Gage, McHenry; C. W. Sterart, Janesville; Mrs. Sarah Eston, Mrs. Ann

ressembled, and the first hour was devoted to a conference, with speeches limited to ten minutes each. After this came the regular order arranged by the Business Committee, consisting of addresses by selected speakers, each was a great mistake that many people made onfounding the ideas of Christianity and relig

confounding the ideas of Christianity and religion, by supposing them to be synonymous, whe the fact was that Christianity was only one for of religion. He believed in introducing the double of religion. He believed in introducing the double of religion, so as to facilitate the natural growth of things. The Evangolical Alliance, a great assembly of learned mer was one of the results of the rationalism of the interest of the results of the rationalism of the interest of the results of the rationalism of the interest of the results of the res flag of their country, and perferr "Come to Jesus" to the "Star S ner," which was a missake, as this was not a Christian, but an infidel, country, and hence its progress. It was what Tom Pains predicted it

there was something worth imitating. I but genuine coin was ever counts Swing swallowed a little Spiritualism, as what a furore it kicked up in the Presh Church. Frothingham predicted that Sp ism was to be the future religion of An The speaker asked the Spiritualists to

CASUALTIES.

Breist Departer of Accidents.

Breist Departe to The Change Tribme.

WILESPARER, Ps., June 12.—Yesterday boon as explosion of fire-damp, occurred in the Black Dismond. Mises, by which Thomas Morgae and Andrew Lynch were bedly burned. A young brakesman on the Delaware & Hudes River Railroad met with a sad accident yested day. While working on the track his foot we caught in a frog near the switch, and, while I was making frantic endeavors to extricate hoot, he was run down by a heavily-loaded costrain. His head was out in a frightful manus and one leg was so badly crushed as to rend amputation necessary. He cannot recover.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Speaker Blaine will attend the Northern Ag? ricultural Pair, at Oakoah, Wis., in October. of 17, lately married four young ladies of royal blood at one time.

of 17, lately married four young ladies of royal blood at one time.

—And now who is the member of Congress who will stamp himself as the first pairies of the age by introducing a bill for pensioning the faxter and Brooks warriors who were wounded during the late revolution in Arkansas 7—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The inadequacy of the English language to an expression of strong emotion was painfully apparent to a Sam Antonio druggist, who was sooned the other morning before daybreak by a violent ring at his door-bell, and hurrying down en deshabile, was requested by a stranger who was just going off in the stage coach, to put some alcohol on a horned-fireg in a bottle which his presented.

—Very few persons, says the Baltimore Gonelle, know that the father of the immense anthracite iron trade is still flying. David Thomas, the lavestor of Catasangan, on the Lebith River. Before his time no one thought of smelling iron anywhere but in the large cities. Mr. Thomas hearan experimenting, but without success, until he found the merits of the hot blast. This was in Wales, in 1837, and from his little furnace, thus exceeded, has aprung the great suffracite for Dictator of America he used to tell of \$5,000,000 worth of jots that he owned in the City of Omaha; and now the Sheriff of Omaha County, Netz offers for mile twenty acres of these splendid lots to raise money to pay an execution for \$3,000 taxes and interest. He says he is tired of being a pauper millionaire, and comidere Omaha a frantic man to interest, the says he is tired of being a pauper millionaire, and comission, acting as fansacial agents, mastying deposite, and allowing a prace of the new banking house of Masurs. Livingston & Company. This house propose to de a thoroughly conservative business for banks, with the admitting that accounts. They also offer bills of archimage on London and all parts of the continum a favored rate of the path and the street of the favored many be had at 50 Clark treet, or at the depots. Through tichets, resting type Care

Onanias H. Braunta, 40 State Bond's Temple of Music.

Every sea is invited to call and see the optendid lot of new planes just received. There is no better or chasper place to buy in the city. Remember, 92 Van Buren street.

MARRIAGES.

ERRWIN-June 13, Mr. Thomas Kerwin, after a long flipen, aged 35 years and 5 months. Funestil from the lasts residences, 350 Throup-st., June 14, by carriages to Culvary Comptent. 30180811.-[asis. stile of J. S. Russell, Thursday,

Funeral services at the residence of J. J. 180 Ellis-av., Saturday, June 12, at 2 of Friends are invited to attend.

For Upwards of Thirty For all Purposes of a Fa

AUCTION BALES By WM. A. BUTTERS A.C. REGULAR SATUEDAY SAT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITU GENERAL MERCHAN SALE OF NORTH SIDE.

5 BRICK DWELLINGS & LOT ON LINCOLN AV Tuesday Afternoon, June 16, at 3 o'd Il sell on easy terms & brick & st. Nos. St. 87, 88, 91 and 19 L

inte for Owner and Austingers, in But ts and Shoes, Hats, Cape, and S NEW AND GOOD FURNITURE, able outlary, looking glasses, erocker are, Wednesday, June 17, at \$16 o'clo co. et. WM. A. BUTTERS & Co. DRY GOODS, DRESS GO mania, ladies' mits cicthing, fancy dry niry, ste., Thursday, June 18, as 25, arrooms, 18 East Addictors, Wh. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Mortgage Sale of Mare and Ca At the Stable of Box Russess, No. of Option of the Colock a. m., will be sold to the Maria Mile the best bred and most promising your section. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

AT AUCTION On Saturday, June 13, at 9 o'clos HOUSEHOLD GOOD

Auction Sale of Custom Work OPEN AND TOP BUGGES On SATURDAY, June 12 at 11 a month of GEORGE P. GORE & CO.

DRY GOODS Regular Tuesday's Catalogue Sale, Jum 1, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

In this sale will be fund an unusually fine destrible and satemable goods.

A fine fine of cross goods, including a mice invocate place of the sale of

BUT TWO WEEK Are left for me in which we mand chest and ILL COS BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS

THURSDAY, JUNE 18. We shall offer on Thursday, June 19 of 19 a.m. of 190 DRY GOODS

Dreis Goods, Notiess, Heitery, Glovis, Debarwar, Purnishing Goods, &c. Hardware, Onliery, Fisted Goods, &c. Haia, Cane, Straw Goods, Farsson, France, France, Gibo, F. O'Ris, & O'R. B. and To Walson &c. By N. P. HARRISON. We shall cell this Morning, at 9 1-2 o'cles

AT SOL A SOC EAST MADISON OF AN INMENSIS STOCK OF FURNITURE, CARPETS &C., Freier, Country, Martine for Son and Juneau Partine for State Main State of State o By WILLIS, LONG & CO. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

June 13, 9% o'clock, 188 and 197 Re AT AUCTION, NEW AND SHO FURNITURE Carpete, Crockery, Chromos, Looking Glasses, C &c. Also, 80 dos, C. S. Diners, C. A. Oct., Willis, LONG & CO., Assessed

Furniture and Carpets at Auction FOR SALE

P. & J. CASEY, 41 and 48 Pith-ave

VOLUME 27.

PIANOS AND Matchless

o of the wor

Illustrated Catalogue tyles of Steinway Pianos ans mailed free by LYONGE

State & Mo KEY WEST CI NEW BR.

Superior to anything no

First Selections fro SEIDENBERG Made exclusiv

184 East Ma DEALERS SUPPLIED AT FAC FINANCIĂL DIM

SAVINGS Excinsively a 105 CLARK-ST.

Wanted-PURCHASE MONEY And First-Class Co.

SILVER, WATCH SILVER, SILVE ICE PITCHER

Watches, Diamonds All of the very latest

shoicest designs. GE GAINS for the next tw R. J. MORSE Corner and Clark L

SCREENS. SCREE Pina, stained and overred with We no to S1; Wire Gloth Windows and no; Door, The; stairs for Spring as rames are neatly and substantially pina modeled and stained, are more as better, than Agents' Stock, Walms France, From Sto to See ents per foot, are extra fine finish, black molding a neat. All our wire frames have vice enoused and mortised (no slip and trames repaired or re-wired, and all obbing promptly attended th. But the control of the state of the

WIRE WINDOW lade with walnut frame and put up a not. Place, 53 and 54 North Jefferson PRINTERS. STATIO Rubber Rings AT WHOLESALE AND CULVER, PAGE, HOT 118 and 120 Mor

BLANK BO TATIONERY, and PRINTING furnet fair prices by STOVE FURNIT

Steam The Kendrick, Proprietor of the North Commers, says of the Steamless Stove of the Steamless Stove of the Art Steamless Stove of the Art Steamless Stove of the Art Steamless Stove Oranic of the Art Steamless Stove Oranic Steamless Steaml LAUNDRIE

MUNGE LAUND 71025-12 Dearborn et., 18 M WILSON'S GRAND OF

AUND OH OFFICES IN Twenty